

The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1803.—VOL. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) { STAMPED ... SIXPENCE,
UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE }

M. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' long experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.

The purchase of GREAT ROYALTON shares is particularly RECOMMENDED.

SPECIAL BUSINESS IN VIRTUOUS LADY and BRENTOR shares. Full information given as to the latter mine.

* BUSINESS in all the leading WELSH lead mines.

Bankers : Metropolitan Bank.

M. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission :—
50 Anglo-Argent., 18s 9d
25 Anglo-Brazil., 12s. 3d
5 Assheton, £15 1/2
10 Bwich Cons., £15 1/2
10 Bronfloyd, £4 6s 3d
20 Carn Camborne, 12s 9d
20 Caegwynon.
50 Caldebeck Fells, 22s 9d
25 Chontales, 25s.
50 Drake Walls, 21s. 3d.
10 Don Pedro.
3 Devon Great Consols.
5 Eclipse, 2s. 6d. prem.
10 East Caradon, £5 16s 3
20 East Grenville, £2 1/2
CARYGNON LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—W. H. B. strongly advises the immediate purchase of these shares, which are likely to have an important rise during the next few weeks. All orders receive prompt attention.

M. R. WILLIAM WARD,
93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.

J. R. RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
46, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers : London and Westminster, Lothbury.

M. R. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.
Bankers : Bank of England.

M. R. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.
Bankers : City Bank.

M. R. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.
Bankers : City Bank, Finch-lane, E.C.

M. R. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
70 and 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.
Bankers : City Bank.

M. R. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
224 and 225, GRESHAM HOUSE,
OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. E. J. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE

M. R. EDWARD JONES, 19, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
LONDON, E.C., STOCK AND SHAREDEALER.
Business transacted for cash or the fortnightly settlement in all Stocks and Shares; and Special Business in Providence, Great Vor, West Chiverton, Budnick Consols, East Lovell, Devon Great Consols, East Bottine Hill, Frontino and Bolivia, Potosi United, Chontales, and Australian United.
Money advanced on marketable shares to any amount.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
M. R. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., has the following SHARES FOR SALE, for cash or account, at net prices :—
15 Assheton, £15 1/2.
5 Aberdare, £5 1/2.
150 Anglo-Brazilian, 12s.
100 Anglo-Argentine, 17s.
40 Bedford Consols, 36s 3
25 Carn Camborne, 14s.
100 Chontales, 21s 9d.
10 Chiverton Moor, £6.
8 Cape Copper, £2 1/2.
25 Don Pedro, £4 12s. 9d.
50 Drake Walls, 20s. 6d.
50 Eclipse, 2s. 6d. prem.
100 Granada, 12s. 3d.
15 Market Valley, £2 1/2.
50 New Lovell, 25s.
50 Nantes Consols, 20s.
10 Penhall, £6 7s. 6d.
100 Prince of Wales, 18s 9d.
200 Ruskin, 12s. 3d.
Daily Price List published every evening in time for post (free).
Mr. F. W. MANSELL having returned from visiting the principal mines of Cornwall and Devon, is in a position to give the latest information from the two counties.
Bankers : London Joint-Stock Bank.

M. R. S. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
DIVIDEND MINES.—Shares in various, paying 10 to 20 per cent. on outlay.
PROGRESSIVE OR NON-DIVIDEND MINES.—Two or three mines recommended for a rise of 300 or 400 per cent.

The "Investment Record and Mining Review," for February, free to clients : Price, 6d. per copy.

WEST STIPERSTONES (£9 1/2 to £23 per share).—We recommend the purchase of these shares for a great rise.

BUSINESS in Tankerville, West Tankerville, Assheton, Tan-yr-Alt, Pen-yr-Alt, East Lovell, Great Vor, &c.

WEST PANT-Y-GOFF.—Messrs. H. and Co. have a few shares to dispose of on reasonable terms, the price being 20s. to 25s. These shares are expected to go to a high premium on cutting the side lodes.

Bankers : The London Joint-Stock Bank.

M. R. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S,
BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 15 years), has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices :—
20 Aberdare.
10 Assheton.
20 Australian United, 3s. 9d. pm.
25 Bwich Consols, £4 4s 3
15 Bronfloyd, £4 7s. 6d.
25 Bwdairain Consols, £3.
10 Caegwynon.
15 Chiverton Moor, £2 1/2.
25 Caldebeck Fells, 26s 9d.
10 Chiv. Valley, £18 2s 9d.
20 Cargill, £4 1/2.
10 Cefn Consols.
20 Don Pedro, £4 4s. pm.
20 Drake Walls, 20s. 6d.
20 E. New Lovell, 9s. 9d.
5 East Lovell, £28 1/2.
20 Eclipse, 2s. 6d. prem.

Mr. BUDGE recommends the purchase of East Darren, Minera, and Lisburne shares at present quotations, all these mines are paying regular dividends. He also strongly advises investors to secure an interest in Bwdairain Consols. The important discoveries, and the good monthly profits, will shortly place this mine in the Dividend List. January returns, 50 tons of silver-lead ore. He begs to state that he does not know another mine making equal returns, and laying open such reserves, or so favourably situated, the shares of which are well worth anything like the price. It is estimated that the next sampling will be from 40 to 50 tons.

M. R. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established

21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of :—

1 Devon Great Consols; 2 Minera; 30 Polbreen; 100 Bwdairain Consols; 25

Bwich Consols; 15 Assheton; 2 Llansilys; 10 Bronfloyd; 1 West Chiverton;

20 Tan-yr-Alt; 3 Van; 20 West Tremayne; 10 Tankerville; 5 Great Rock; 80

Gwydyr Park; 30 Van Consols; 45 Drake Walls; 100 Redmoor; 50 Wheal

Crebor; 25 Wheal Grenville; 60 West Drake Walls; 100 Anglo-Brazilian; 80

Taquaril.

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laying open such reserves, or so favourably situated, the shares of which are

well worth anything like the price. It is estimated that the next sampling will

be from 40 to 50 tons.

25 Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**CORNISH AND WELSH (LEAD) MINES—
FOREIGN GOLD MINES.**

TO SHAREHOLDERS AND OTHERS.

PETER WATSON'S "WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES," of Friday, March 12, No. 575, V. I. XII., price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines :—

Great Rock. West Caradon. Great Wheal Vor.
Bwich Consols. Wheal Mary Ann. North Croft.
Bwdairain Consols. United Mexican. East Lovell.
Van. East Lovell. Great Western.

With Special Notice of the

TANKERVILLE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notices of the Tin Trade, Statistics of same, Mine Dividends, &c., &c.

**THE LONDON DAILY RECORD—
STOCK AND SHARE LIST.**

Published every evening at 5 o'clock.

Forwarded by same night's mail to subscribers.

Entered at Stationers' Hall, July, 1866.

Contains the latest closing prices of any share-list published; showing the rise and fall in railways, banks, foreign stocks, colonial securities, American securities, foreign railways; telegraphic, insurance, steamship, and miscellaneous shares; Cornish and Welsh

mines, foreign gold mines, &c.

With remarks on the daily operations, and advice as to purchases or sales.

Annual subscription, £1 1s.; by post, 22s.; monthly subscription by post, 4s.; single copy, 1d.; by post, 2d.

Published by P. WATSON, Stock and Sharedealer, 79, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

**M. R. EDWARD COOK, E.,
STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER, 76, OLD BROAD STREET**
(and Mining Exchange), LONDON, E.C.

Tankerville, West Tankerville, Assheton, Tan-yr-Alt, Van Consols, Pen-Allt, and the shares in most of the Welsh mines dealt in at market prices.

PACIFIC MINING COMPANY.—Business in these shares at close market prices.

Particulars of the properties belonging to this company may be obtained on application.

Having been underground at TANKERVILLE and GREAT ROCK MINES, it affords me much pleasure to state that the prospects of each mine are of the most encouraging character. Every information may be obtained upon application.

Bankers : Alliance Bank.

M. R. W. H. GUELL,
No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

M. R. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL,
LONDON, E.C.
Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

M. R. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Persons desiring to purchase shares in the following mines can be supplied through me for cash or time on much below the quoted prices :—

Assheton. Tankerville. West Pant-y-Goff.
Great Rock. Tan-yr-Alt. West Tankerville.
Penrhyn. Van Consols.

T. R. from his practical experience, is in a position to advise what shares should be bought, sold, or avoided. Caution should be the order of the day, particularly after seeing that the new Welsh Mines have risen in value over £1,000,000 sterling.

Money advanced on good mining shares.

Bankers : Bank of England.

Office hours Ten to Four.

SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
CHIEF OFFICES : 32, REGENT STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
CITY OFFICES : 36, MARK LANE, E.C.

We are prepared to negotiate the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in Consols, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Gas, Mining, and other Financial Companies :—

Assheton. East Lovell. Tan-yr-Alt.
Bronfloyd. East Bassett. Tankerville.
Bwdairain. East Grenville. South Frances.
Cardigan Bay Consols. Marks Valley. West Maria.
Cefn Consols. Herodfoot. Pestarena.
Chontales. New Lovell. St. John del Rey.
Don Pedro. South Cadron. Nantos.
Crown Quarry. Morben. Cwmboel. Apperley.

CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS (Silver-Lead and Blend).—The erection of water-wheels and crushing machinery is rapidly drawing near completion, and the first sampling of lead is expected to be not less than 60 tons.

FRANCIS LIMMER, Secretary.

WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.

W. T. is always prepared to do business in the shares of the Brazilian Gold Mines, which, from long experience, he is well acquainted with.

Taquaril shares are a first-class investment; also Eclipse, California.

M. R. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, has FOR SALE, at net prices, for cash, the following shares :—

50 West Maria and Fortune, 25s 3d. 9d.

100 Port Phillip, 16s. 6d.

20 Tan-yr-Alt, 10s.

100 Tankerville, 22s.

50 Van Consols, £3 13s 9d.

20 Aberdare (paid), £4 1/2.

50 Bwich Consols, £4 4s.

25 East Cadron, 26s.

20 Great Rock, £2 1/2.

20 Rhodyllog, 20s.

30 Tankerville, 22s 3d.

30 Taquaril, 7s 6d. 9s.

50 Vale of Llywernog, 27s 6d.

50 Wheal Agar, £2 8s 9d.

50 Wheal Royalton, 17s 6d.

50 Holmbush and Kelly Bray, 25s.

100 Assheton, £1 2s 9d.

100 North Cadron, 18s 9d.

100 Penrhyn, 21s 6d.

100 Prince of Wales, 18s 9d.

35 Don Pedro, £4 2s. 9d.

20 East Seton, 23s 6d.

20 Hammett, £5.

20 North Treaskey, 14s.

20 Drake Walls, 20s.

20 Llywernog, 24s.

20 New Lovell, 10s. and 20 Van Consols.

RAILWAY WAGON WORKS, BARNSLEY.
M E S S R S . G . W . A N D T . C R A I R
 ARE PREPARED TO
 SUPPLY COAL AND COKE WAGONS
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 WAGONS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.

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 AND AXLES, BARROWS, PUMPS, DOUBLE PURCHASE CRABS, &c., &c.
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 FOR STEAM AND OTHER ENGINES,
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BRICK MOULDING MACHINES
 On the best principle.
 Will make upwards of 2000 bricks per hour from Dry Clay, Shale, or Slate Clay.
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BUCK AND WATKIN,
 ENGINEERS AND MACHINE TOOL MAKERS,
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MACHINERY FOR MINES AND SLATE QUARRIES.
 SAWING, PLANING, DRESSING, AND ROCK-BORING MACHINES
 FOR SLATE.
 WATER BALANCES, WATER WHEELS, WINDING AND PUMPING MA-
 CHINERY; and PLANT of every description for MINES or QUARRIES.
 STEAM ENGINES—STATIONARY, MARINE, or LOCOMOTIVE.
 BOILERS AND GIRDER WORK.
 SHAFTING, PULLEYS, AND GENERAL MILLWORK.
 MACHINERY AND GENERAL CASTINGS.
 SPUR and BEVEL WHEELS of any diameter or pitch moulded by machinery.

DE WINTON AND CO.,
 UNION IRON WORKS, CARNARVON.

WARTON NATIVE OXIDE OF IRON
 IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PAINT IN
 BODY AND BRILLIANTY OF COLOUR,
 AND, UNLIKE LEAD PIGMENTS,
 IS INNOCUOUS TO THE WORKMEN USING IT.
 Prices may be obtained on application to the agents,—

H. J. WALDUCK AND CO.,
 No. 1, MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND
 (LIMITED).

MAKERS OF ZINC OXIDE.
 OFFICES, —29, WEST MORLAND STREET, DUBLIN.
 MINES AND WORKS, SILVERMINES, COUNTY TIPPERARY.

The Directors beg to intimate to PAINT and COLOUR MAKERS, INDIA RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, SHIPPERS, and the TRADE generally, that they have COMPLETED the ERECTION of WORKS for the MANUFACTURE of ZINC OXIDE, and that they are now producing ZINC WHITE of GREAT EXCELLENCE and PURITY.

Samples and terms shall be forwarded on application.

29, Westmoreland-street, Dublin. THOMAS BAKER, Secretary.

PATENT ATMOSPHERIC STAMPS,
 MANUFACTURED BY
 HARVEY AND CO., HAYLE, CORNWALL.

The result of two months' trial of this battery shows that from six to seven tons of ore can be pulverised by each head in twenty-four hours.

The price, and other particulars, can be obtained on application to—

HARVEY AND CO.

SECONDHAND ENGINES and MINING MACHINERY, of all sizes, on hand.

Hayle, March 10, 1870.

F. N. GIBSONE'S PATENT MECHANICAL BALANCE-WEIGHT SIGNALS FOR MINES, &c.

THESE SIGNALS supply a want long felt in giving INSTANT COMMUNICATION in MINES at SEVERAL PLACES at the SAME TIME without the aid of electricity, but by a single rod or chain; so that a degree of safety is ensured hitherto unknown.

The price is also very low, and the mechanism so simple that any ordinary mechanic could put it in order if out of adjustment.

The same patent, as applied to ships, has received the approval of the Chief Engineer, Chatham Dockyard (vide *Times*, Aug. 15, 1868).

MR. GEORGE B. JERRAM, ENGINEER, WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, BRUNSWICK STREET, LIVERPOOL.

N.B.—Mr. JERRAM is now visiting the different mines with working model.

PATENT SELF-REGISTRATION COLLIERY WINDING INDICATOR.

THIS INDICATOR, in addition to its ordinary use, INDICATES and REGISTERS THE NUMBER OF WINDINGS, thus enabling the Manager to check at a glance the returns of the Banksman or Clerk.

PEPPER MILL BRASS FOUNDRY COMPANY,
 DARLINGTON STREET, WIGAN,
 MAKERS.

THE PATENT SELF-ACTING MINERAL DRESSING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE PATENT JIGGING MACHINE COMPANY.
 T. CURRIE GREGORY, MINING ENGINEER.

OFFICES, —62, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.

These companies possess the patents for the most approved machinery for all the processes of dressing ores, whereby a very great saving in cost is effected. The machinery is in successful operation at several mines in the kingdom, and is in increasing demand.

Mr. GREGORY, in connection with skilled engineers in various mining districts, has paid for the last two years special attention to this important department of mining, and it is only now, the process being in successful operation, that the attention of the public is called thereto.

Mr. GREGORY will be pleased to answer all enquiries, and give orders for inspection. He is prepared to give designs and estimates for the supply of machinery, and for the laying out of floors.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN PATENTS, REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS, COPYRIGHTS, TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS, DRAWINGS, &c.

MICHAEL HENRY,
 Mem. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Engineers, Compiler of the "Inventors' Almanac," and the Author of the "Defence of the Present Patent Law."

PATENT REGISTRATION AND COPYRIGHT AGENT AND ADVISER.
 Mr. HENRY has had special experience in technical French, and in French Manufacturing and Commercial Matters.

Inventors advised in relation to Patents and Inventions and Industrial Matters. Printed information sent free by post. Specifications drawn and revised, abstracts, cases, and opinions drawn.

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HOW TO MAKE MONEY BY PATENTS:
 BY CHARLES BARLOW.

London : BARLOW and CLARE, 23, Southampton-buildings, W.C.

"Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters, and he that hath no money; come ye, buy, and eat; yes, come, buy wine and milk without money and without price."—ISAIAH IV, 1.

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHIAL DISEASES, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS CURED GRATIS! No money, stamps, or any equivalent whatever accepted. As effectually as water quenches thirst, so can these diseases be eradicated by the recipe which will be forwarded on receipt of stamped envelope.

Address, Rev. J. DALMAINE, Bloomsbury House, Manchester.

PROSPECTUS OF The Terras Tin Mining Company, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL £25,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH, WHICH ARE FULLY PAID-UP.

The whole of the shares are taken up. A portion of the shares are to be disposed of at £1 5s. per share, and a limited number only will be sold at that price, as they will very materially advance in value in a short time.

The directors will be chosen at the first general meeting, to be held at Thomas's Hotel, Grampound Road, Cornwall, on Thursday, the 21st April, 1870, at One o'clock in the afternoon.

SOLICITOR—EDWARD CHILCOTT, Esq., Tavistock.

BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, Bristol and Tavistock.

SECRETARY—Mr. W. S. PEARCE, Upland Villa, Watts' Road, Tavistock.

RESIDENT AGENT—Captain JOHN EDWARDS, St. Stephen's by St. Austell.

This valuable and extensive tin mine is situated in the parish of St. Stephens by St. Austell, Cornwall, and distant about two miles from Grampound Road Railway Station on the Cornwall Railway, and five miles from St. Austell, and is held from E. Beauchamp Tucker, Esq., and others under a lease for 21 years from August 2, 1869.

One of the great features of this property is that there is an extraordinary productive tin-bearing elvan course running through the entire length of the sett, and is from 30 to 50 feet in width. This most productive elvan course has been opened and worked upon by Mr. Hocking, and a large quantity of tin was sold therefrom in a few months. It has been and will still be worked as an open cutting or quarry, as this great lode runs with the rise of the hill it will consequently be worked with the greatest possible speed and economy, and for many years the workings will be above water level. The value in tin ore in reserve from this elvan course already ascertained, estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of stuff, amounts to no less a sum than £1,320,000. This it should be observed is estimating the tin from the elvan course only, putting it at £220,000 cubic fathoms, according to the estimate of Capt. James (see his report). It has been proved practically, by the erection of a small water-wheel and a few stamps, that out of 1000 tons of the stuff taken without selection from this great elvan course, and only from 4 to 25 feet below the surface, it produces not less than 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff. The produce of the elvan course has also been critically tested with the greatest possible care by men extensively worked, of unquestionable integrity, and great practical experience. It has also been proved that by going deeper into the hill the production of tin from this elvan course has very much increased in quantity, quality, and value. Estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of the stuff, this would leave (after all expenses) a profit of not less than £50 per cent. It is obvious that the profit may be almost indefinitely increased by providing additional stamping power, the rich tin-producing stuff being comparatively inexhaustible and inexpensively wrought. Besides this most productive elvan course there are numerous tin lodes running transverse from the elvan course, and forming junctions with it, and at these junctions, and in these lodes especially, for some distance each side of the elvan course very rich deposits of tin will be found. One of these lodes has already been unexpectedly cut in taking out the foundations for the engine-house, and within 6 feet from the surface it is producing very rich tin-stint, some of which yields 50 per cent. clean tin. In making the calculations of the tin that will be raised it should be borne in mind that no calculation has been made for the tin that will be raised from the defined lodes, but as they are so large and rich, immense additional profits cannot fail being made when they are more fully developed. It will be observed that this enterprise is not in the category of ordinary mining, partaking in no degree of the hazards connected therewith. No business or investment can be more safe and secure for positive returns. It is almost also beyond doubt that the profits will be very much augmented, and instead of £50 per cent. cent. or more per annum on the capital stock may be reasonably expected. The works on the mine are in rapid progress, a steam-engine, 48 heads of stamps, and the necessary dressing floors are being erected, and by the 1st of May next the whole will be completed and in full work, and it is confidently anticipated that a large quantity of tin will be in the market in the month of June next. It is also intended to erect additional stamps, and there is no doubt but that large "batches" of tin will be sent to market monthly, and which will furnish not only early but large and probably augmenting dividends.

The only contract that affects the company is dated the 4th day of March, 1870, and is made between Isaiah Williams Bright Daintly, and William Henry Winter Daintly, of the one part, and Joseph Gilbert Martien, of the other part. Shares can be purchased of the secretary, Mr. W. S. Pearce, Upland Villa, Watts' Road, Tavistock, who is authorised to transfer a limited number at £1 5s. per share.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES, OF REDRUTH.

"I find the length of the sett to be upwards of a mile, and the breadth all that is necessary for carrying out extensive operations. There are several known east and west lodes in the sett, which of themselves render the property worthy of attention; but the most important feature is the extraordinary tin-bearing elvan course, which traverses the whole of its length. Its width is nearly 40 feet, about 20 of which is of a compact nature, and about 10 feet on each side is very soft and easily taken away. According to experimental trials by the water stamps now at work, the hard portion will support, of tin to 10 tons of stuff, and the softer part about 15 lbs. to 10 tons. The facilities for working it are all that can be desired. The hill into which it runs rises so abruptly, that at a very trifling cost you may obtain tinstone enough above the line of the valley, and by an open cutting (for no underground working will be required) to employ almost any amount of stamping-power for a considerable length of time. In fact the average cost of stamping for a considerable length of time, is less than £275,000. I have based my calculation of profit upon the produce of the tinstone only a few feet below the surface, and upon the present exceptionally low price of tin."

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT BY GEORGE HENWOOD, Esq., M.E.
 (Inspection made in 1865.)

"Several lodes on your sett have been tested for tin, and proved beyond all doubt to contain that ore in remunerative quantities; my attention and remarks, however, will be principally devoted to an extraordinary "elvan" or cross-course, which, if fully developed by adequate capital and modern mechanical appliances, will, of itself, constitute a large and lasting dividend mine. This vast lode will yield any required quantity of tinstone; the supply can only be limited by the power you may employ to procure it. You may positively work it for 50 years as an open quarry, for such it literally will be. You may go to the south-western end of the v. in at a distance of 80 fms. from your present workings, and bring in a cutting, without even an adit to quarry or stop a back or heading of not less than 60 to 70 fathoms deep. From this point east the hill rises until a depth of 20 fathoms more will be attained, so that you may raise a supply for 200 heads of stamps for the entire period of your lease, without cost of engine (beyond stamping power), coals, candles, or timber. The very fair trial to which the produce already raised for proof shows the whole lode stamped as broken, with out any selection, to yield 1 cwt. of black tin to the 100 sacks of stone, an average quite equal to many of the most celebrated and remunerative of the western

TERRAS MINES—BLACK TIN SOLD.

| | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| July 21, 1865 | 11. sc. 1 q. 6lb. | at £52 0 0 | £65 15 9 |
| Aug. 26, 1865 | 0 11 0 5 | ----- at 25 0 0 | 3 11 11 - & 69 7 |
| Sept. 25, 1865 | 0 1 0 4 | ----- at 53 0 0 | 29 5 4 |
| Oct. 25, 1865 | 0 16 0 8 | ----- at 54 0 0 | 1 10 1 - & 30 15 5 |
| Oct. 25, 1865 | 0 0 3 11 | ----- at 25 0 0 | 43 7 10 |
| Nov. 25, 1865 | 0 18 1 22 | ----- at 55 0 0 | 50 14 6 |
| Dec. 22, 1865 | 0 2 2 17 | ----- at 25 0 0 | 4 12 10 - & 55 7 4 |
| Dec. 22, 1865 | 0 1 2 20 | ----- at 58 0 0 | 39 13 5 |
| Dec. 22, 1865 | 0 1 2 24 | ----- at 27 0 0 | 3 12 8 - & 43 6 1 |
| Dec. 22, 1865 | 0 15 3 14 | ----- at 58 0 0 | 45 6 3 |
| | 0 2 0 18 | ----- at 27 0 0 | 4 0 0 |
| | | | 49 6 3 |

Total £393 0 3

Estimating the weight of ground at 14 tons per fathom will give 1260 tons, and will produce 5 tons 11 cwts. 2 qrs. 28 lbs. of tin, or about 10 lbs. to every ton of stuff. With regard to the produce of tin in the elvan, this is one of the most convincing proofs that can be given. In excavating ground for the engine-house a tin lode has been discovered about 20 fms. off this elvan course, which lode runs into and crosses the elvan. We carefully examined it, and found it to be about 2 ft. wide, producing good work for tin, on an average about 28 lbs. to the ton of stuff. We most confidently believe that when this lode and also the elvan is seen at a little depth greater results will be realised. With regard to the cost of raising and dressing, seeing the advantages there are of working it open and trammimg it into the stamps for many years, we consider that about £30 per ton will cover all expenses, which will give very large profits. The present price of tin is £75 per ton.

THOMAS ODGERS, W. JOHNS.

P.S.—We find that in addition to the tin sold above 1 ton 7 cwts. 0 qrs. 24 lbs. of tin was also taken and sold from the said pit, making in the whole 6 tons 18 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., which gives about 1 cwt. of tin to 10 tons of elvan stone.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Cwm Ricket Lead Mining Company (LIMITED).

Under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £20,000, IN 4000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

Calls not to exceed 2s. 6d. per share, and to be made at intervals of not less than one month.

Directors to be appointed at the first general meeting.

BANKERS—MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

SOLICITOR—CHARLES KEARSLEY, Esq., Somerset Buildings, 19, Brazen-nose-street, Manchester.

SECRETARY—Mr. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

OFFICES, —17, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Cwm Ricket Mine is situated about seven miles from Llanidloes, in the parish of Llanidloes, in the county of Montgomeryshire, and is held under lease for 21 years, commencing April 1st, 1869, from the trustees of the late John Marsh, Esq., at the unusually low royalty of £1 per ton for lead, and 5s. per ton for copper ore sent to market. This property possesses one great feature of advantage—that there is no dead rent.

The sett contains about 300 acres, and is traversed throughout by three powerful east and west lodes, which are crossed by a very powerful main north and south lode, also by two others, nearly in the same direction, thus forming a number of separate junctions. These junctions are looked upon by all miners as being of immense importance. Invariably at such junctions there are found large deposits of ore, and there is every indication that such will be the case in this mine. Rarely, indeed, does it happen that so great a quantity of ore is to be met with at so shallow a depth as to be seen in this mine.

The shaft is sunk about 10 fms. perpendicular, and a level driven about 2 fms. to cut

West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 25th and 26th Vic., cap. 89, and 30th and 31st Vic., cap. 131.
CAPITAL £12,000, IN 12,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

Payable, 5s. on application, 5s. on allotment, and the balance as required.

Shareholders desirous of paying up the whole £1 at once are at liberty to do so, and receive Five per cent. discount. In respect of such fully paid-up shares, which can, under no possible circumstances, be liable to any future call or liability, Share Warrants to bearer will be issued, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1867, which pass from hand to hand like a bank note, and by which all trouble and expense of making and registering transfers will be avoided.

REGISTERED OFFICE.—37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN BACKHOUSE, Esq., Leeds.

F. J. BROWN, Esq., St. Asaph.

R. B. STEEL, Esq., Liverpool.

BANKERS—NORTH-WESTERN BANK, Liverpool.

AUDITOR—H. DOBSON, Esq., Liverpool.

BROKERS—LISCOMBE AND CO., Liverpool.

MANAGER—Capt. A. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY—Mr. R. JOHNSON.

GEORGE TURNER, Esq., Liverpool.

Capt. STAFFORD WALLACE, Liverpool.

PROSPECTUS.

The West Rhoswyddol Consolidated Lead Mining Company has been established for the purpose of acquiring and working an extensive grant of richly metalliferous ground, situated in the heart of the famous lead mining district of Montgomeryshire, which, within the last few years, has produced many of the richest and most profitable lead mines in the world, from which hundreds of colossal fortunes have been rapidly realised.

In its vicinity are the great lead mines of Van and Dyliffe. The former, on which only a few hundred pounds had been expended, and which, on the premature death of its proprietor, was sold, little more than a year ago, for a sum slightly over £30,000, is now saleable in the London market at upwards of One Million sterling. Dyliffe, which was owned by the late Mr. Cobden, M.P., the Right Hon. John Bright, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson, and other leading Manchester capitalists, has produced returns and profits which have been the founders of some of the largest fortunes in Lancashire.

The mines of Sir Edward Conroy, which, next to those named, are probably the finest lead mine in the United Kingdom, are also contiguous to West Rhoswyddol—Indeed the Cae Conroy lode is found, charged with lead, traversing the West Rhoswyddol property. Immediately to the east is the great Rhoswyddol Mine, which has already yielded returns to the shareholders of upwards of £50,000, above the base of the river, and which is now working on what is generally held to be (next to Van) the strongest mineralised lode in Montgomeryshire, producing 4 tons of rich lead ore per cubic fathom. The Rhoswyddol lode has been opened on in the West Rhoswyddol property, where it is found highly charged with mineral matter and lead ore, yielding 75 per cent. of pure metal.

Besides these, immediately contiguous to West Rhoswyddol, are the fine and prosperous mines of Cwmbyr, Ceylan, and Brynfenwen.

The West Rhoswyddol Mine is situated six miles from the important market town of Machynlleth, where it is connected with the railway system of the Kingdom. There is ample and, at all seasons of the year, unfailing water power for any motive power likely to be required in working the mines, for the rise of the ground gives backs on the lead lodes to the extent of 500 or 600 ft., for which extent the metal can be extracted without any pumping appliances being requisite.

The grant is held for a term of 21 years, direct from the freeholder, at a royalty of 1*l*-*4*—which, considering the unique position and facilities of the property, must be looked upon as highly favourable terms.

This grant has been acquired on behalf of the present company in consideration of £5000 in fully paid-up shares. There is no money payment whatever, the late owners of the grant having such confidence in the property as to prefer taking the whole consideration in shares. The balance of the capital, £7000, which the public are asked to subscribe, will be devoted wholly and exclusively to the opening out of the necessary shafts and levels, and the erection of the machinery required to exploit, raise, and make merchantable the deposits of lead ore found in the lodes traversing the grant.

The property has been inspected and reported on by the most eminent mining engineers of the district, including Capt. Williams and Capt. Roberts, of the adjoining Great Rhoswyddol Mines. These reports, with the plans of the property, forms of applications for shares, and all other particulars, may be obtained of—Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co., 37, South Castle-street, Liverpool.

The Brentor Mining Company (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £10,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH.

The full amount of £1 per share to be paid upon application, and if no allotment is made the money will be returned in full. The Directors will be chosen at the first general meeting of shareholders, of which due and sufficient notice will be given.

BANKERS—WEST OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT BANK, TAVISTOCK.

SOLICITORS—MESSRS. LUXTON AND SON, TAVISTOCK.

SECRETARY—MR. THOS. J. BARNARD, 5, ABBEY MEAD, TAVISTOCK.

The BRENTOR MINE is situated at North Brentor, about four miles from Tavistock, and about one and a half mile north-west of the Great Wheal Friendship Mine, which has been in continuous working for more than half a century, and in its most prosperous days returned very handsome dividends to the fortunate shareholders.

The sett, which is very extensive, is held on favourable leases from Earl Foscote and A. G. Vernon Harcourt, Esq., for terms of 21 years each.

It is needless here to say anything of the prospects of the enterprise, as the annexed letter from Mr. T. J. Barnard, the Secretary, the reports and unanimous opinions of three eminent well-known mining agents sufficiently attest its value.

This very promising property has been worked privately for upwards of two years by only three individuals, who have expended upwards of £3000 upon it; explorations were originally made for iron ore, which, near the surface, intermixed with gossan, was of an extraordinarily rich and rare quality; several hundred tons were disposed of at a high price, but owing to its suddenly becoming (at a shallow depth) impregnated with sulphur mauld, iron ore sales could no longer be effected; and the existence of black oxide of copper in the lode, and the opinion of eminent mining agents prove, almost beyond doubt, that deeper sinking will discover extensive deposits of copper ore.

Since having the mine inspected, and obtaining the annexed reports, no further explorations have been carried on, the steam-engine (18-in. cylinder) is now undergoing thorough repair, and being supplied with a 10-ton boiler; the whole of the mechanical arrangements are entrusted to the care of the well-known mining engineer, Mr. W. Mathews, of Tavistock, and the Devon Great Consols Mines, and it is considered that it will, with the water-wheel, give sufficient power to prove and place the mine upon the Dividend List, when more extensive machinery can be provided in the future, as required, on profits.

The lessees will assign the leases over to the company, and the whole of the property, with the water-wheel, steam-engine, plant, and the entire machinery and extensive pitwork, materials, and stores, and everything upon the mine, for 4000 free shares; they ask no cash for either their leases, the mine, or its available plant and machinery, having unbounded faith in the speedy success of the enterprise: 3000 shares are now offered to the public at £1 per share, and Mr. T. J. Barnard, the Secretary, has headed the list by placing £250 to the credit of the company for the first 250 shares,—the remaining 2500 will be offered as follows, and whenever an extraordinary general meeting may so determine; 1000 to the original lessees, and 2000 to the shareholders pro rata for £1 each, either in the event of the property requiring the remaining capital, or its success demanding the whole of the shares to be taken up, as per this agreement, which will be embodied in the Articles of Association.

Applications for shares to be made, on the forms annexed to the prospectus, to the company's bankers, or to the Secretary.

The following is an abridgement of the reports. Prospectives, with the report in detail, can be had on application of Mr. T. J. Barnard, Abbey Mead, Tavistock:

BRENTOR MINE.—I have the greatest confidence in recommending my property to the notice of the public, as having been connected with it since the first pick was put in the sod I am thoroughly conversant with all the details of the organisation of its first workings up to the present time. In the summer of 1867 I was in search for a superior class iron ore, and my attention being drawn to the neighbourhood of Brentor, I was not long in coming to the conclusion that the whole district abounded with mineral wealth, and after many hindrances and great difficulties, I obtained leases from landowners to make a few preliminary searches. In less than a week a very promising lode of iron was discovered upon the property now known as the Brentor Mine. I expended some £20 upon it myself, and after a lapse of a little time succeeded in introducing the matter to the favour of two gentlemen of the North of England, when it was arranged that we should work it privately. I need not go into full details, but will state that we were disappointed as to the quantity, not the quality of the iron. The lode about 10 feet from the surface was 1*ft* wide, almost solid iron, and yielded by different assays from 60 per cent. to 70 per cent. metallic iron. We anticipated that the lode would increase in size as we descended, and our samples were correct, but instead of iron the greater part of it was gossan. At 12 fms. from the surface we drove levels both east and west, and raised several hundred tons of iron ore, which procured the high price of 18s. per ton. An offer of 17s. per ton was made me for 3000 tons, but under the circumstances of the case I felt convinced that we were not justified in signing the contract. It was then resolved to sink the shaft deeper, and I can here state that, without the least sign or notice, we had not gone more than 10 feet before coming suddenly into a bed of sulphur-mauld, which at once told us that all our hopes of an iron mine were at an end. Since then the shaft has been sunk about 20 feet deeper, the lode at the bottom now being 8 feet wide, composed of iron, sulphur, pebbles, and pumice and a little black oxide of copper. The property is only a mile (as the crow flies) from the world-renowned sun-dew Wheal Friendship. In passing along I would remark that I get credit for being very emphatic in placing my mining properties before the public; however, I never speak but the truth, and, so far, have not yet been deceived, and searched for mineral where it existed not. Hear again a stirring wholesome truth, and my assertion is open for the wide world to contradict, the Wheal Friendship, one of the oldest and most profitable mines of England, has not, and never had, one-twentieth part of the strong indications at surface for success, as have presented and are presenting themselves at Brentor Mine. Yes, even apart from this mine, the name of Brentor will, I believe, in a few years be most familiar as one of the greatest mining districts of Devonshire. I never introduced anything to my friends or the world that I am afraid to invest in myself, and as my strong aim is to succeed in everything that I undertake—granting it to be a novelty in mining—it behoves me to see that as far as possible every mining

Princ Arthur Consols, Tavistock.—As requested, I yesterday inspected the mine, situated at North Brentor, about four miles from the town of Tavistock, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north-west of the Great Wheal Friendship Mines, which have been in continuous working between 70 and 80 years, and during that time have paid upwards of £300,000 in dividends. The machinery on the mine is a water-wheel, 40 ft. high and 2 ft. breast, and a portable steam-engine, the latter being for the purpose of assisting the wheel in pumping and hauling when the surface water falls short; and, seeing you have but a very limited supply throughout the summer, and, no doubt, a great many hindrances will be experienced through the winter months, I think the best and most judicious course for you to adopt will be to erect a steam-engine at once; the water is at present quick, and a considerable increase may be expected as the shaft is deepened and levels opened out on the course of the lode. I, therefore, think you will do well to be provided with sufficient power to meet any such increase, and would recommend an engine of not less than 50-inch cylinder, which may at present be got at a very low price; and it is my opinion, with the water pumped from underground, that you will then have sufficient for hauling purposes throughout the year. There is one great advantage you have for working this mine, which is that the railway passes through the sett, with a siding very near your present workings. Before concluding this report, I can but reiterate my expressed opinion that, if machinery be supplied for economically proving the mine, there is a good prospect of your meeting with success.—WM. GEORGE.

Brentor Mine.—The stratum in which the lodes are embedded is of a highly mineralised character, being light blue clay-slate, similar to that of the Wheal Friendship Mines. The lodes are intersected with evan courses, and it is a well-known fact that in such cases in the counties of Devon and Cornwall they are found to be highly productive. The lode on which operations have been carried on has a north underlay of about 3 feet in a fathom, the bearing being from 10° to 15° south of east and north of west. This bearing corresponds with the richest lode in the Tavistock district. The 12 fm. level has also been extended west 14 fathoms on a portion of the lode, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, iron, &c., a promising lode, and presents indications of becoming highly productive for copper ore at a shallow depth. The shaft has been sunk below the 12 fm. level 4*ft*, and the lode in the last 2 fms. sinking has undergone a most important change for the better, being full 7 ft. wide, composed of fine capel, quartz, prian, peach, mauld, and a little iron and black oxide of copper intermixed. The sudden change which has taken place in the lode in the last 2 fms. presents every indication of proving highly productive at a shallow depth. Some of the richest copper mines in Devon and Cornwall have similar backs of iron and gossan as those upon which your lode opened, and almost invariably in these cases the copper ore is of rich quality. I am of opinion this will be the case in the Brentor Mine, as the iron is of such a remarkably high percentage. I would, therefore, strongly recommend the sinking of the shaft with a full set of men (not less than nine) during the winter season, while there is every probability of ample water power being made available for pumping: the present wheel the future development of the property, I would recommend that not less than a 50-in. cylinder steam-engine be erected. The necessary work should be prepared during the season, whilst there is water for pumping: the present wheel can then be applied for hauling and other purposes. If the above-named works are carried out there is every probability of meeting with success. I would add that the railway passes through the sett, and has a siding close into the works, which renders the carriage of all kinds of materials and ore very cheap.

JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

N.B.—The passages in italics in the above reports were not emphasised in the original documents, but have been so printed to draw attention to what will most interest proposing shareholders.

LONDON AGENT—Mr. JAMES CROFTS, No. 1, Finch-lane, London, E.C., from whom shares can be obtained.

BRENTOR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given that the SHARE LIST will be CLOSED after the 16th instant at Twelve noon, and that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Bedford Hotel, Tavistock, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at Four P.M., for the purpose of electing the board of directors, and the general business transacted at such meetings.

Original Correspondence.

LEAD MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—Allow me to communicate, through your valuable Journal, that an important discovery has been made within the last few weeks by Mr. J. W. Davies, of this town—that of a lead mine in this neighbourhood, and on the estate of the Right Hon. Baron Sudy. Several experienced gentlemen well acquainted with mining have pronounced the prospect, from all appearances up to the present time, to be one of the finest and most promising in Wales. Should the anticipations of those who have seen it be realised, it will undoubtedly prove a great boon to the neighbourhood, as well as to those more immediately concerned.

New Town, North Wales, March 8.

N. PUGHE.

CALDBECK FELLS CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—The result of the past year's operations naturally induces the enquiry as to the efficiency of our present officers. As Mr. Brockbank, to whom we owe so much, very commendably urges the vacillating and utterly unmanner-like manner in which our valuable property has been hitherto developed seriously calls for an amendment in our executive, for, under present circumstances, the richer and the more productive the mine the more miserable becomes our financial position. I have upon several previous occasions drawn attention through your columns to the painful want of practical tact and judgment on the part of those to whom our mine was entrusted up to the time of the opportune appointment of our present manager, and my gravamen now is, not that the mine is poor, for, on the contrary, we have the testimony of several accredited practical authorities that the surface is covered with ore, that the underground workings are "choked with ore," and that the "reserves" are "very large," but that from some occult reason the ore has not been brought into a merchantable condition. I hold that the statement made by our Chairman is by no means a satisfactory explanation of our present exigencies, for it is clearly the obvious duty of the directors to have provided dressing machinery proportionately with the increasing resources of the mine.

Although I cannot altogether endorse all Mr. Brockbank's statements, yet I think the time has arrived when some reformed administration should be adopted. Pending, however, the inspection of the mine by Mr. John Taylor, it would probably be impolitic to advert to the subject, as, no doubt, the recommendations he will put forth—if adopted by our directors—will quickly replace Caldbbeck Fells in the position it once occupied when known as the Alston Company, when the shareholders received for many years dividends of 700 and 800 per cent. upon the outlay.—March 8.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

VIRTUOUS LADY MINE.

SIR,—The improved weather has enabled us to make good progress with our surface operations. We are hauling copper ore from two shafts, and the laying out of dressing-floors, erection of water-wheel, and fixing of crusher, &c., are being carried on as fast as possible. It may not be out of place to mention a remark made by a well-known mining agent, who was to this effect, and in almost the same words: "I have, of course, heard the discussion upon the mine, and it is more than six months since I last stood upon the surface, but had any person told me you had made the great alterations I now see, and tried to persuade me that you had such good piles of ore at surface, I would not have believed it." No wonder, then, that I do so cordially invite all to come and see and believe. No south lode yet? Never mind, all the better; the lode has undoubtedly gone down with a more perpendicular underlie, determined to tease the mine's ignorant detractors, and prove to the world that it is well defined, independent of being full of ore.

BRENTOR MINE.—(The prospectus can be seen in the columns of this week's Journal.) The share list will be closed next Wednesday, March 16, after 12 o'clock noon; and our engineers are doing their utmost to hasten the completion and starting of the machinery, which event, it is anticipated, will take place the end of next week. It is useless trying to keep brokers from meddling with my mining property, therefore I may as well commence share dealing myself at once, and, as a preliminary, I am open to buy these shares for delivery at the end of June next at 30s. each, which is not bad profit, considering that their price is now 11*s*, and, of course, I look for a profit upon my purchase.

THE QUEEN SILVER AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The prospectus of this company will appear in next week's *Mining Journal*, but copies can at once be obtained upon application to me. I have had assays made, and the result is from 6 ozs. to 827*1/2* ozs. of silver to the ton. A small parcel has just been sold to the smelters, for which they paid at the rate of 900 ozs. to the ton, but we intend to erect amalgamating works on a small scale, and extend them as we explore the mine, so that the services of the smelters will no longer be required in the silver department. What think you of this, mining men? This property is destined to be the malinspring of placing England again in her old exalted position, which, until lately, she has held for thousands of years—that of being the richest mining country of the world. No doubt newly-found districts in foreign lands can boast of, at a few outlandish spots, a greater variety and quantity of minerals; but even a gold mountain without profits would soon lose its charm. Read the prospectus, and you will learn how sadly England has been neglected, and what is yet to store for her sons, both of wealth and toil; ay, verily, the Isle is teeming with wealth, and although small, is not one-thousandth part explored, so no fear need be entertained that there is not room enough for all. The company is in 15,000 shares, limited; 5000 are offered to the public at 11*s*, each, but only 5s. each will be required upon application, and 5s. at intervals of four months. It is as certain in my mind as the Bank of England, that whoever has shares in this mine will win large profits, as it is so remarkably rich for silver. The shares will be allotted in order of application; and any moneys received either by the company's bankers or myself for over and above the 5000 shares, will be immediately returned. I have taken the first 500, and paid the first call (12*s*), and feel quite reconciled to the fact that the 500 shares will clear me 500*s*, through the riches of the mine, without the least fuss or bother, and in a moderately short space of time. T. J. BARNARD.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence, see this day's Supplement].

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

From MR. EDWARD COOKE:—At no former period has more attention been paid to our home mines than at the present. The great and almost unprecedented success of the VAN MINE has given a great stimulus to mining enterprise. Some twelve months since the shares in this mine were about 7*s*. 10*d*. to 10*s*. and they are now 7*s*. to 8*s*. with every prospect of not only maintaining this price, but of going still higher. Another mine, which I have visited again to-day, for the third time—the TANKERVILLE LEAD—is one of the most important mines in Shropshire, and, as surely as the Van Mine was the prize of 1869, the Tankerville Mine not only will be, but I venture to say is already, the prize of 1870. It unquestionably contains the richest and most productive lead lode at the present time of any mine in the United Kingdom. Since it has passed into the hands of the present company the lode in the 92 fm. level has very considerably improved, and at a moderate computation may be estimated to produce about 30 tons of lead per fm. for the width already seen, 9 ft., as measured in my presence whilst underground to-day (Friday). How much further this lead will extend in width remains yet to be proved. There does not, however, appear to be the slightest indication of its yet being fully cut through. I am now speaking of its width so far as driven through, 9 ft. There

A new winze behind this end yields 4 tons per fathom, worth 8 dwt. per ton. The stopes in the back are worth 3½ tons per fathom. The lode in No. 2 level, which we expect will reach the side lode by the end of this month, we think will be found rich also, as the rock in the cross-cut is highly mineralised. The end north, in this level, on the flat lode, yields 4 tons, worth 7 dwt. per ton. The winze behind this end yields 6 tons per fathom, worth 9 dwt. per ton; and the end south 2 tons per fathom, worth 7 dwt. per ton. No. 1 stopes, in back of this level, are yielding 12 tons per fathom, worth 1 oz. per ton. No. 2 stopes 8 tons per fathom, worth 10 dwt. per ton. No change to notice in any of the other points.

ALAMILLOS.—March 2: In the 5th level, driving east from San Rafael shaft, the lode is of a kindly appearance, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm.; we expect this level to open up good tribute ground. The lode in the 5th level, west from San Rafael shaft, is large, but unproductive. The ground in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft, is very hard, and the lode of no value. In the 5th level, west of La Magdalena shaft, the lode yields occasional stones of ore. In the 6th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the main lode is not yet intersected. The lode in the 6th level, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is small and poor. In the 5th level, west of San Andriano shaft, the lode has declined in value within the past week. In the 4th level, west of San Andriano shaft, there is no change to notice. In the 2d level, west of Cox's shaft, the lode contains a little lead, but not enough to value. The second level, east of San Victor shaft, is now in a cross-course which has affected the lode. In the 2d level, west of San Victor shaft, the lode is large, strong, and well defined, yielding 9 tons of ore per fathom. No change worthy of notice has taken place in the 3d level, east of Crosby's engine-shaft. In the 3d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, the lode is improving, now worth 1 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: The sinking of San Victor shaft was resumed last week; the lode at present is small, producing ½ ton per fm. The ground in Addis's shaft, sinking below the surface, is hard, and the water is quick; the lode has fallen off in value, yielding 1 ton per fathom. At Swaffield's shaft, sinking under the surface, the lode is split up into branches, but we expect it to improve as we get deeper, now worth ½ ton per fm. In Roa's winze, under the 5th level, the water makes it difficult for sinking; the lode yields ½ ton per fm. In Pio's winze the lode has decreased in value, producing 1¼ ton per fm. This winze will soon be holed to the 3d level.

LINARES.—March 2: West of Engine-Shaft: The 85 fm. level, west of Warne's engine-shaft, is passing through a piece of unproductive ground. The lode in the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, continues small and poor. The 55, west of San Francisco shaft, yields 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is compact and regular, and looks very kindly. The 55, east of San Francisco shaft, is opening tribute ground, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 45, east of San Francisco shaft, the ground continues very hard for driving through. The 31, east of this shaft, yields 1½ ton per fathom; the lode has improved a little during the past week. No change has taken place in the 25, east of above shaft, since our last report.—Shafts and Winzes: In San Francisco shaft, sinking below the 55, the men are doing good labour. No. 171 winze, sinking below the 55, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode is composed of calcareous spar and lead ore. No. 172 winze, below the 31, produces 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode has failed a little during the past week.—**Los Quinientos Mine:** In the 45, west of Taylor's engine-shaft, produces 4 tons of ore per fathom; this end continues to open splendid tribute ground. The 45, east of this shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the ground is easy, and the lode looking very kindly. The 32, east of Addis's shaft, yields ½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode has improved within the last few days. The 32, east of San Carlos shaft, is still in old works. The 32, west of San Carlos shaft, produces 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode here has failed a little during the past week.—Shafts and Winzes: Good progress is being made in sinking Taylor's shaft below the 45. The ground in San Carlos shaft, below the 32, is not so easy as it was for sinking. Sanchez's winze, below the 32, is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom; the lode in this winze is looking very kindly. In Cabrera's winze, sinking below the 32, the lode is quite unproductive at present.

LUSITANIAN.—March 1: At Taylor's engine-shaft, below the 130, the lode is becoming a little smaller, but worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. At the 130, west of Warne's shaft, the lode is worth 1½ ton per fathom. At the 130, east of Taylor's, on Busto's lode, the lode is worth 3½ tons per fathom. At the 130, west of the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. At the 120 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, containing stones of ore on the south wall, which is very regular. At the 90, east of River shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of a little flookan, mixed with quartz and schist, also some spots of lead; the lode has the appearance of more dampness about it. At the 70 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of quartz and flookan, with small stones of ore. At the 70 west, on slide lode, west of Taylor's, the lode is 9 in. wide, yielding stones of ore. At the 28, west of the cross-cut, west of Perez's, the lode is small, and without mineral to value. At the 28 east the lode is worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. At the 28, west of Perez's, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth ¾ ton per fathom, unproductive.—**Carvalhal:** At the incline shaft, below the 50, there is no lode to value, but the sinking is going on satisfactorily. At the 50, east of Incline, on great lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and spots of lead. At the 50 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with spots of lead and blende. At the 40 east the lode is worth 1½ ton of lead per fathom. At the 30 east the lode is worth 1 ton of lead per fathom. At the 10 east the lode is worth ¾ ton of lead per fathom. At the deep adit, west of the River Calima, on the north lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz, spotted with lead.

VAL ANTIGORIA.—T. Roberts, March 3: We melted yesterday the gold obtained in the months of January and February. From 9½ tons of ore treated in January we obtained 10 ozs. 10 dwt. 13 grs., and from 11 tons amalgamated in February 10 ozs. 0 dwt. 11 grs., making for the two months 20 ozs. 11 dwt., the produce from 20½ ozs. of ore. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 20 and 30 fm. levels, on No. 1, yield 1 ton of the above quality of ore per fm. We are bringing all work connected with the new hoisting gear for No. 2 mine to a close. We shall finish cutting ground for a cistern pit in the 20 in a few days; all wheels and rolls for this job are made, and a great many have been put in their places.—P.S. The cross-cut west, level with top of main shaft, has reached a lode, but not to value where the cross-cut went through it. No change in the cross-cut east from No. 2 lode, to date.

CAPE COPPER.—The general reports will be forwarded as usual by next mail. The superintendent writes:—"The sample of blue ore from Koperberg, referred to in my last letter, is a portion of a very fine branch of ore discovered in driving a level east of shaft, to which the adit level has been driven. It began some two fathoms east of a flookan course, and is in close conjunction with a vein containing native copper. Other specimens, equally rich and promising, have been forwarded from the mines to-day." The Glanfron arrived on the coast on January 13 to load 700 tons of ore. Bills of lading are received for 364 tons per Lywood, and 65 tons per present steamer: 768 tons were sold on the 8th inst., at an average of 12s. 9d. per unit.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

BLAEN CAELAN.—This mine is still attracting great attention—scarcely a day passes but an agent is on the property on behalf of interested or parties purposing to acquire an interest in the company. All speak in the highest terms of the value of the discovery, from which already a rich pile of lead ore is on the floors. Those who have gone underground reiterate the full confidence in the capabilities and permanent character of the lode, now fairly opened for a great length. Capt. Waters pronounces this to be not the south lode with a north one, distant 5 fathoms in a parallel line, but that it is one masterly lode, 5 or 6 fms. wide. Captain Waters was upon the mine a few days since, and has made (it is understood) a most favourable report to those members of the Stock Exchange who engaged his services. Capt. Waters, it appears, examined the workings and strata most carefully, and discovered that the adit when turned west opened upon the line of another lode, which proves to be highly charged with pyrites of carbonate of lead, that are still visible along its course for a great length. This discovery may eventually be of importance, more particularly in depth—at any rate, it throws great light on the former apparently rambling character of the adit. This point will, no doubt, be energetically followed up.

MINING IN THE LOVELL DISTRICT.—At New Lovell, the lode in the 40 is still a good course of tin, worth 70s. per fathom. The 30 east has considerably improved, worth 20s. per fathom. The sale of tin (four weeks' raising) realised 460s. At Great Wheal Lovell, the adit level driving east on the Trumpet Consols lode is worth 15s. per fathom. There is a great quantity of tin ground in the back of this level that will pay well for working.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.—Under the former proprietors, Gorsedd (or rather Orsedd, which was the name at that time) sold about 760 tons of lead, realising something over 10,000s. I believe below the 37 a good course of ore remains, which will prove available when the water is drained therefrom. The set at that time was only about 200 fms. in length, and without the other ground (now granted to the company) the working could not be continued. This will to a great extent explain why operations were suspended. Undoubtedly a great success will now result by a judicious working.—**MINER.**

BWLCH CONSOLS sampled 50 tons of ore on March 9.

NORTH LEVANT.—At the meeting, on Saturday (the particulars of which appear in another column) the Chairman stated his conviction that the mine never looked so well, or promised so encouragingly. The erection of the pumping engine he was satisfied would not reduce the dividends, but would have the very opposite tendency.

CARN CAMBORNE.—Great improvements have taken place in the 70, and the same rich lode for tin is on the eve of being cut in the 85 fm. level. The mine can pay its working costs, and if properly worked will soon show profits to repay the patient shareholders for their outlay.

SOUTH WARD (Beerferry).—Wednesday last being the day appointed for starting the new engine, recently erected by Messrs. West and Sons, of St. Blazey, a large number of shareholders attended, amongst whom were noticed—Mr. R. McCallan, Capt. Foote, Mr. Horwill (the purser), and Mr. Laws (the secretary). Everything in readiness, the engine was put to work, and at once commenced to fork the water from below the adit. The machinery and erection were approved of by all present. At the luncheon the chair was taken by Mr. McCallan, and after the usual loyal toasts, the health of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the committee, agents, and secretary were proposed and duly responded to. It is the unanimous opinion of all mining authorities that the development of this property will be attended with success; and, as the management is in the hands of gentlemen who are well known for their ability and integrity, the adventurers may rest assured that their best attention will be given towards bringing the mine into a profitable position. The shaft is to be called Thomas's, as a compliment to the worthy Chairman, Mr. W. A. Thomas.

NORTH DOWNS.—Many conjectures have been made as to the reason for the adventurers suspending the working of this mine, but without a satisfactory conclusion being yet arrived at. It is well known that there are large deposits of tin and copper—the former more especially—requiring only a judicious working to enable ample returns to be made by the adventurers.

CUIABA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—The letters of allotment of the Cuiaba Gold Mining Company will be posted this day, March 12.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Tavarone Mining Company, Limited.

PROVINCE OF GENOA, ITALY.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL £50,000, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £5 EACH.

First issue—£30,000, in 6000 shares of £5 each. Payment—£1 upon application, and £4 upon allotment.

Share certificates of five shares each to be issued to bearer.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD HALLETT, Esq., Heathfield, Brondesbury Park, Kilburn, N.W.

B. HOLLINGSWORTH, Esq., 160, Gresham House, E.C.

D. GREEN, Esq., 11, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

J. T. NEWMAN, Esq., 106, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

General F. SEAGER, Chateau d'Enghien, près Paris.

R. L. DE THIERRY, Esq., Genoa (Managing Director).

ENGINEER AT THE MINES—M. EUGENE SENN, C.E., Commune of Tavarone.

BANKERS.

IMPERIAL BANK, Lothbury, London.

Messieurs ARDUIN AND CO, Turin, Italy.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. PRICHARD AND SONS, 18, Great Knight Rider-street, Doctors' Commons.

Signor MARIANO CORINI, Genoa, Italy.

SECRETARY—Mr. CHARLES T. SAUNDERS.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

The company's concession is held directly from the King of Italy, and in perpetuity; there are no royalties or dues; a head rent of 138 fr. annually is the only tax levied. The area is three miles in length, and rather over two in width. The situation of the mines is at an altitude of 1000 to 1100 feet above the sea, in the commune of Tavarone, eight miles distant from the Mediterranean, and about 30 miles north-east of Genoa.

The concession is traversed throughout its length by two north and south lodges, which wherever opened upon yield rich copper ores up to the surface. The lodes can be easily traced the whole distance, and wrought wholly without the aid of steam machinery, and at trifling expense in exploration. These lodes, in the opinion of practical authorities, will increase in productiveness as depth is attained, and the returns will continue to augment for years to come, and in proportion to the number and extent of drifts or levels opened out on the course of the veins.

There are also throughout its width two east and west lodes, opened upon at several points, extending over a distance of about 700 fathoms, where the intersections of the north and south lodes take place. The whole of this section upon the course of one of the veins yields, as stated in annexed report, copper ores ranging from 14 to 20, 30, up to 50, and even up to 71 per cent. of pure metal, and from working the same at three points, large quantities of produce can be obtained, and brought to market, so soon as crushing power is erected upon the mines.

The surface of the country is very uneven, and the formation of the hills extremely varied and abrupt, admitting of numerous points to open up upon the course of the lodes with both economy and dispatch. In this respect the mines differ from most other Italian ones, and, judging from surface indications and yield, there is scarcely a limit to be defined as regards future product.

There is ample water-power all the year round, an unlimited supply of wood, whilst labour is both abundant and cheap. No steam machinery or pumping power is, or will be, required. Working tools and crushing-mills, with necessary dressing machinery, are alone requisite to break the ores and render them marketable. The quality of the ores, as per samples assayed, is exceedingly rich in character, and can be dressed up to produce of 40 to 50 per cent., thereby effecting a considerable saving in the carriage of ores to this country for smelting and sale. It is believed that 200 tons of copper ores can be raised and forwarded to the English market by the end of August next, worth £28 per ton (£5600), at a working cost of £100.

The mines have been purchased by the present company for the sum of £18,000, of which the vendor takes £16,000 in shares. The remaining £12,000 is considered ample for all the purposes of the company, and enough to render the works efficient and highly remunerative. Powers, however, have been taken in the constitution of the company to increase the capital to £50,000 in case of necessity; but it is not likely that the company will require the issue of this reserve.

The following are the assays of the ores as broken from the several lodes, at various points close to the surface, as certified by Prof. White, of London:—

| | | |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| No. 1—31 4-10ths | ditto | ditto |
| No. 2—63 6-10ths | ditto | ditto |
| No. 3—14 2-10ths | ditto | ditto |
| No. 4—5 1-10th | ditto | ditto |
| No. 5—16 | ditto | ditto |
| No. 6—28 3-10ths | ditto | ditto |
| No. 7—52 3-10ths | ditto | ditto |
| No. 8—54 8-10ths | ditto | ditto |
| No. 9—92 1-10th | ditto | ditto |
| No. 10—71 5-10ths | ditto | ditto |

The ores assayed are composed of copper, iron, sulphur and arsenic; the gangue, or debris, is very light, and can be easily separated in dressing.

Convinced of the value of the mines for the yield of copper alone—the high quality and the productiveness of the lodes close up to surface—the economy with which the works can be prosecuted—the abundance of timber growing on the company's concession—the never-failing supply of water—and the cheapness

of materials and labour—the directors are satisfied that the capital first called up will be ample to realise their well-founded expectations.

The shipping port of Sestri is distant from the mines 8 miles in a direct line; but the roads extend to 12 miles, of which 9 miles is the main turnpike road from Genoa to Varese. The port of shipment admits of vessels of 500 tons burden coming close to the quay.

REPORT.

London, Oct. 20, 1869.—In accordance with your instructions, I proceeded to Tavarone, accompanied by Signor Mariano Corini, and the resident engineer, M. Eugene Senn, and visited the mines, which are situated in the Appenines, at an elevation of about 1000 to 1100 ft. above the sea; distant, in a direct line, eight miles from the Mediterranean, and about thirty from Genoa, in a north-east direction. The roads are good to within a distance of two miles of the mines, the mountain passes are good, and not difficult for carriage of ores and materials; the cost of carriage from the mines to the port of Sestri will not exceed 12 or 13 frs. per ton. There will be no difficulties of moment to encounter in conveying machinery to the mines. The lodes are both east and west, and south, or rather within 10 to 15° of south of east and east of north. One of the east and west lodes is opened upon between the intersections of the counter lodes for about 700 fms., and can distinctly be traced for the whole distance at surface; specimens of the ores have been broken at several points and found to assay to yield as follows:—14 2-10ths, 16, 26 1-10ths, 28 3-10ths, 31 4-10ths, 32 1-10ths, 52 3-10ths, 54 8-10ths, 63 6-10ths, and 71 5-10ths. Prof. White, of London, who selected these ten distinct specimens of ores from mixed samples of the whole which were broken from the lodes in my presence, and handed on my return to England to him for analysis, states the average would exceed 38 per cent. for copper. There are three points at which this lode can at once be wrought, and large quantities of the ores returned at comparatively small costs. Labour and materials are cheap and abundant, water-power to any extent, and during the whole year round timber in any quantities growing upon the mines, whilst the climate is not only healthy, but peculiarly suitable for mining purposes, there being no rain for nine months in the year, and plenty of daylight to carry out surface operations. The east and west lodes also yield rich copper ores, and exhibit every promise to become equally productive. Should the surface yield as to ultimate returns and gains when the works become extended and fully developed, the rocks are chiefly serpentine, containing large quantities of quartz, spars, iron, with a mixture of barytes and carbonate of lime. Some of the ores contain large quantities of arsenic, others sulphur, all iron, whilst others possess scarcely a trace of sulphur or arsenic. The country is volcanic; the surface of the ground very broken, hilly, and abrupt in formation,

GOGINAN.—March 8: The lode in the 110, east of winze, is 5 ft. wide, worth 16 cts. of lead ore per fathom. In the two stopes over this level, east of the winze, the lode will average 6 ft. wide, and produce 15 cts. of lead ore per fm. Nothing of importance has yet been met with in the cross-cut north, in the 100 east. The lode in the two stopes over this level, east of the rise, will yield on an average 14 cts. of lead ore per fathom. The north part of the lode, in the 70 east, contains a little ore, but not much to value at present. The tribute pitches are yielding about their usual quantity of ore. All surface work is now being vigorously carried on again.

GREAT FRON FOWNOG.—W. Wasley, March 10: I have tried all I possibly could to get air into the adit level, to enable the men to work, but owing to the great strength of the damp which is coming up from the top or outcrop of the coal measures I could not do it, and was, therefore, obliged to stop it for awhile, until the water drains off from the old engine-shaft, &c., above the adit level. I have to-day set to eight men to take up all the ladders from Hale's shaft, to take the whim pit-head, &c., down from Hale's shaft, and erect the same on the new engine-shaft; make new whim-walk, &c., and to sink the shaft 15 ft. long and 12 ft. wide, within the present timber for 6½ yards, to make it 9 yards below the surface, for lump bargain, at 20l.

GREAT LAXEY.—R. Rowe, March 8: The frost having cleared off, the engine-shaft is again fairly under way sinking below the 220, in which the lode continues to be worth about 50t. per fathom; we have no change to report in the 220 fm. level end, driving north. The 210, I am happy to say, is looking well, worth 100t. per fathom. I have not seen a finer-looking end for years past, and when it is considered that this is really the bottom level of the mine, now getting up to the ore ground, its value and importance will speak for itself. The 200 fm. level end (a long way in advanced of the 210) is worth 80t. per fathom; the 190, 60t. per fathom; the 180, 8t. per fathom; and the 165, 50t. per fathom. The 155 fm. level end is poor. In the 145 fm. level end, driving up towards Dumbell's, the lode has become small, now about 18 in. wide, and worth about 25t. per fathom.—Dumbell's: We have completed the timber and other necessary work in the shaft down to the new, or 155 fm. level, and commenced to drive new levels both north and south; in the former direction the lode is worth about 30t. per fathom. In the 140 fm. level end the lode we are carrying is worth about 40t. per fathom. The 125 fm. level end—now further north than the 110, or level above—is beginning to fall off, worth at present 30t. per fathom. We have three sets of stopes working in the roof or this level, worth from 50t. to 100t. per fathom. The 110 fm. level end continues unproductive. The 50 fm. level end, driving north, is scarcely so good for lead as last reported, now worth 40t. per fathom. At Glynroay immediately on the completion of the change in the pump work, and new rods, we met with an accident by the breaking of the crank-wheel of the water-wheel, occasioned, we believe, by an immense accumulation of ice. This kept the whole force of our mechanics night and day up Sunday to repair, when the wheel was again set to work, and the water is now being rapidly forced; I expect all the men will again be at work in their places by Thursday next, if no let or hindrance intervenes.

GREAT RETALLACK.—G. R. Odgers, J. Harris, March 5: Setting Report: The 50 fm. level to drive north by six men, at 51. 10s. per fathom; the lode is 20 inches wide, of white iron and friable quartz, containing good stones of lead ore, and the lode is well defined and regular, therefore we are disappointed at not finding a bunch of lead ore this. The adit cross-cut east to drive by six men, at 6t. per fathom. We hope to hole to the shaft in the iron pit by the end of next month.

G. R. Odgers, John Harris, March 9: The lode in the 50, north from the engine-shaft, and the ground in the adit cross-cut east are looking precisely the same as we advised you on Saturday.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGOY.—J. Rodda, March 9: The lode in the 154, west of Lyle's engine-shaft, has an improved appearance, and is worth 6t. per fathom for tin. In the 140 west end the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 12t. per fathom. The ground in the 125 cross-cut south is favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. The ground in the 125 cross-cut, north from Noell's shaft, is stiff, consequently our progress here is rather slow. No other change.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 9: Fisher's Lode: Michel's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms., 2 ft. 6 in. under the 20; the ground is mixed with hard floors of spar, which is also wet and troublesome for sinking through, therefore our progress is slow. In the 10, driving east of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4t. per fm., and passing through profitable ground. In the winze sinking in bottom of this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 14t. per fathom. In the 20, from surface, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 2t. 10s. per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 20, driving west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom. The 30 east is suspended for the present time, and we have put to rise towards the winze sunk from the level above; the lode in this rise is worth 75 ft. per fm. In the 20, driving west of Curtis's, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing some good stones of tin. The winze in bottom of this level having come to water is suspended until drained by the rise from the level below.—South Lode: In the deep adit, drivings west of Will's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom. The shaftmen are engaged cutting plat, &c., preparatory to sinking for a deeper level.

GREAT WHEAL VOB.—Capt. Harris, March 8: We have opened upon a fine course of tin in the 162, 4 fms. east of Edward's shaft. The sampling will speak for itself without comment from me; 3 tons of stuff produced 3 cwt. of tin; 3 tons 1 cwt. 7 cwt.; a total 5 tons, 1½ tons of tin. This is very important for the future of our mine, as we have a good productive mine going down below the 152 at Edward's shaft.

GUNNISLAKE (Gittern).—J. C. Seescombe, March 9: Engine-Shaft: The men have completed the cutting of the trip-plat, &c., and have commenced sinking for the 60 west adit; the lode is producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 48, west of engine-shaft, is yielding saving work for tin and copper ore. The 32, east of engine-shaft, is in the cross-course.—Isaac's Shaft: The lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12t. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 32, east of Isaac's shaft, is worth 8t. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The 36, west of Isaac's shaft, is in the cross-course. The two stopes in back of the 36 are worth 12t. per fathom. The lode is the 25, west of Isaac's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, looking very promising, and now worth 16t. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The two stopes in back of this level are worth—No. 1, 20t.; and No. 2, 10t. per fathom.

GVERN EVA.—C. Goldsworthy, March 8: We have commenced sinking the shaft, and have also broken some good stones of lead. The water is very little at present, which will enable us to push down the shaft with all speed.

GWYDDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, March 8: We are pushing on the rise at Gwynn Lilian with all possible speed; the ground is of the same character as when last reported on. In Vuchelor's deep adit, after opening a little on the branches intersected in the footwall, and finding no change, the men resumed their for-mecourse, and have again cut another cross-hole, about 9 in. wide, principally composed of spar, with a little muddle and blonde, and occasional spots of lead ore. I think we are now under Harker's old shaft; therefore, after opening a run on the course of this lode, I think it would be advisable to commence to forward to with great interest in the neighbourhood.

HARWOOD.—W. Vipond, March 7: The driving south is set to four men, at 60t. per fathom. There is no alteration, except that the beds or sills are rising a little, which may indicate our near approach to one of the Trough veins.

HAREWOOD CONSOLS.—T. Nell, March 10: Everything is progressing as fast as possible, and the cutting of the lode in the new engine-shaft is looked forward to with great interest in the neighbourhood.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 9: The cutting of winze-plat, &c., in the 140 west, preparatory to sinking below, is progressing satisfactorily. In the stope in back of the 140 west the lode is worth 2 tons of ore, or 34t. per fm. The lode in the stope in back of the 130 east is worth 2 tons of ore, or 34t. per fm. In the 110 west there are indications of improvement; the water is strong, and impregnated with oxide of copper, and is altogether of a more promising appearance. In the 100 west the ground on the south side of the lode is easier, and fair progress is being made; the part of the lode being carried has a promising appearance, producing a little copper and tin ore. The rise in back of the 100 is without material change. In the deep adit level south a small ledge has been intersected, containing capel, quartz, mudi, and a little carbonaceous copper.

IMPERIAL.—E. Pearse, March 9: In the 30 I have put the men to cross-cut south to prove the width of the lode. In the 20 I have suspended the north cross-cut, and removed the men to cross-cut south, and without we meet with anything of value I should recommend you to suspend this drive, and put the men to drive the 30 east of shaft, where I expect to lay open some profitable ground. The tributaries are dressing up lead, and as soon as I can get men I shall set a pitch in back of the 30. The engine, &c., is in good working order.

LILY WERNOG.—J. Davis, March 9: There is but little change to notice in any part of the mine since my last report. Slow progress has been made in the 62 west lately, owing to the quantity of water coming from the lode, which, according to present indications, will, I expect, give us soon a great improvement here. We are going on dressing the ore as fast as we can, but in the unsettled state of the floors, consequent upon the alterations, we cannot expect to make much progress. Cost-sheet, 1631, 10s. 5d., herewith.

M. LES-Y-SAFN.—March 7: In the 310, east of Grosvenor's, there is no change to notice. The swallow in the 310 west has carried a large quantity of sand during the late flood, which has filled the level for 30 yards in length. The 350, east of the sump-winze, has not changed since last reported. The 350 west has failed, the end is not producing any lead at present. The stopes in the bottom of the 310, west of Grosvenor's, are producing 2 tons per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 310 east is producing 2 tons per fathom. In consequence of the heavy flood in the past week all the bottom levels throughout the mine are under water. All the engines are working at high speed and working well; the feeders are very strong, but we are slowly forcing the water.

MID-WALES.—J. Kitto, March 10: The lode in the bottom, or 24 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is looking much more kindly than it has for a long time past, and is yielding lead and blonde; there is a great part of the lode still standing against the hanging side of the level, which is letting out a large stream of water. I have put the men to cut in to prove this, and I shall not be surprised if it turns out to be the main producing part; I shall be able to see more of this in a few days. I am glad to say the improvement in the 12 west still continues, and the end is now worth 1 ton of ore per fathom, with every prospect of a further increase; this has undoubtedly a connection with the rise of ore we drove through in the adit level, as we have drained all the water from the sole of the adit, where we commenced to sink a sump some months since, and were drowned out, and as soon as the 12 fm. level end is a little further advanced we can work this ore ground, either from the roof of the 12 or the sole of the adit, to considerable advantage. There is no change of importance in the adit end since I last wrote; the lode is still strong, and contains ore.

MINERA UNION.—W. T. Harris, March 10: Brabourne's Shaft: The lode in the south end of No. 1 winze, in the bottom of the 80 yard level, is worth 2 tons of lead per fathom; the north end is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.—Boundary Shaft: The lode in the back of the 40 yard level south is worth 1½ ton of ore per fm.—Low's Shaft: The lode in the 60 yard level north is worth 8 cts. of lead per fathom, and ground very promising. To-day we sampled 14 tons of lead ore, the proceeds of last month.

MOUNT PLEASANT.—W. Wasley, March 10: We are getting some very fine lumps of ore in the level driving west of the boundary shaft, and the end is looking very promising. The men are making very good progress in clearing the level from Jenkins's shaft towards Whimscygoch shaft.

NANTES CO. SOLS.—Joel Williams, March 10: Penrhys: The lode in the 25 fm. level during the last few days has been looking well, but to-day not so good, yielding about 8 cts. of lead ore per fathom, and some good blonde. David Powell's stope is yielding about 12 cts. of lead ore, together with some blonde. John Hughe's stope is looking better than when last reported, yielding about 14 cts. of lead ore per fathom, and some very good blonde. Samuel Williams's stope is also looking much better, yielding about 5½ ton of lead ore

per fathom. The footway has been set right down to the 36 fm. level, and we shall commence driving this end at once by four men. The stope in the back of the 16 is yielding good ore in bunches, and is worth 7 or 8 cts. of lead ore per fathom.—Bwlchgwyn: In driving on the branch lode in the 20, east of Taylor's shaft, the lode is wide, but does not yield so much lead as it did; it is worth about 5 cts. of lead ore per fathom, besides blonde. The lode in the shallow adit, east of old men's shaft, is looking strong and kindly, and spotted with blonde ore; and as we advance we hope to get into productive ground. We have to day commenced a cross-cut north in the 50, east of eastern shaft, in order to prove the north part of the south lode. I am glad to say the weather is favourable for carrying on our surface operations, which are being pushed as fast as possible. The Bwlchgwyn wheel-pit is almost completed.

NEW CROW HILL.—A. Kent, T. Trelease, March 8: Our operations at the engine-shaft are being pushed on as fast as possible. No other change.

NEW TRELEIGH.—S. Mitchell, March 9: The lode was taken down in the bottom of Nicholson's shaft last night, and drawn to surface to-day. We shall commence spalling or breaking the rocks for a sample to be assayed, to ascertain the percentage for tin. The 20 fm. level, east of the shaft, is progressing favourably, and the lode will be taken down here on Friday, when we shall ascertain its value. No alteration in the end west. We are crushing the copper ore for sampling.

NORTH CROFTY.—Joseph Vivian and Son, William Thomas, jun., March 10: The lode in the engine-shaft, sinking under the 208, presents a promising appearance. In the 208, west of Petherick's shaft, the lode is entirely in the clean course, and cannot be reported on at any value at present, but we expect the lode will improve on passing from the clean into the killas rock, and at the 100. The two stopes in back of the level are each worth 22t. per fathom. In the 100, west of the lode is worth 24t. per fathom. There is no change in the eastern levels. The pitches are producing their usual quantities of tin, and the prospects in the western part of the mine are encouraging.

NORTH DWYNES.—James Williams, March 8: The ground in the 70, west of the western winze, is little altered since last week. The kilias has given place to a beautiful class of elian; the lode is not so good in the sudden change, but we think it is only temporary; the lode in the present end is worth 8t. per fathom. In the 60, west of King's engine-shaft, the men are pushing on with capital speed; the lode has made a splice, but is again forming in the end, producing some good stones of ore. The stope in the bottom of the 60, east of the summer winze, is worth 12t. per fathom. The stope in the back of the 60, west of the western winze, is worth 7t. per fathom. The midway level is without any change since last report. We have almost completed the timbering of Town's shaft, and also the adit level, and shall soon commence the clearing of the stuff. We sold last week from Wheal Fever 68t. 16s. 4d. worth of black tin.

NORTH LEVANT.—James Bennett, James Thomas, March 5: In the 115 fm. level east, on the South Stennick, the lode is worth 4t. per fathom. In the 100 fm. level, west of Law's shaft, the lode is producing a little tin. The lode in the 90 fm. level end, driving north, is unproductive. The lode in the 80 fm. level west, on the Stennick, is worth 4t. per fathom. The lode in the 70 fm. level east, on the South Stennick, is worth 3t. per fathom. The lode in the 60 fm. level west, on the Stennick, is worth 3t. per fathom. The lode in the 50 fm. level, west of Law's shaft, is producing a little tin. The lode in the 40 fm. level, west of King's shaft, is worth 3t. per fathom. The lode in the 30 fm. level, west of King's shaft, is worth 3t. per fathom. The lode in the 20 fm. level, west of King's shaft, is worth 3t. per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level, west of King's shaft, is worth 3t. per fathom. The lode in the 10 fm. level end continues unproductive. The 50 fm. level end, driving north, is scarcely so good for lead as last reported, now worth 40t. per fathom. At Glynroay immediately on the completion of the change in the pump work, and new rods, we met with an accident by the breaking of the crank-wheel of the water-wheel, occasioned, we believe, by an immense accumulation of ice. This kept the whole force of our mechanics night and day up Sunday to repair, when the wheel was again set to work, and the water is now being rapidly forced; I expect all the men will again be at work in their places by Thursday next, if no let or hindrance intervenes.

G. R. Odgers, John Harris, March 9: The lode in the 50, north from the engine-shaft, and the ground in the adit cross-cut east are looking precisely the same as we advised you on Saturday.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGOY.—J. Rodda, March 9: The lode in the 154, west of Lyle's engine-shaft, has an improved appearance, and is worth 6t. per fathom for tin. In the 140 west end the lode is 6 ft. wide, and worth 12t. per fathom. The ground in the 125 cross-cut south is favourable for driving, and good progress is being made. The ground in the 125 cross-cut, north from Noell's shaft, is stiff, consequently our progress here is rather slow. No other change.

GREAT WESTERN.—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, March 9: Fisher's Lode: Michel's engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms., 2 ft. 6 in. under the 20; the ground is mixed with hard floors of spar, which is also wet and troublesome for sinking through, therefore our progress is slow. In the 10, driving east of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 4t. per fm., and passing through profitable ground. In the winze sinking in bottom of this level the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 14t. per fathom. In the 20, from surface, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 2t. 10s. per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 20, driving west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom. The 30 east is suspended for the present time, and we have put to rise towards the winze sunk from the level above; the lode in this rise is worth 75 ft. per fm. In the 20, driving west of Curtis's, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing some good stones of tin. The winze in bottom of this level having come to water is suspended until drained by the rise from the level below.—South Lode: In the deep adit, drivings west of Will's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8t. per fathom. The shaftmen are engaged cutting plat, &c., preparatory to sinking for a deeper level.

GREAT WHEAL VOB.—Capt. Harris, March 8: We have opened upon a fine course of tin in the 162, 4 fms. east of Edward's shaft. The sampling will speak for itself without comment from me; 3 tons of stuff produced 3 cwt. of tin; 3 tons 1 cwt. 7 cwt.; a total 5 tons, 1½ tons of tin. This is very important for the future of our mine, as we have a good productive mine going down below the 152 at Edward's shaft.

GUNNISLAKE (Gittern).—J. C. Seescombe, March 9: Engine-Shaft: The men have completed the cutting of the trip-plat, &c., and have commenced sinking for the 60 west adit; the lode is producing good stones of copper ore. The lode in the 48, west of engine-shaft, is yielding saving work for tin and copper ore. The 32, east of engine-shaft, is in the cross-course.—Isaac's Shaft: The lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 12t. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The lode in the winze sinking in bottom of the 32, east of Isaac's shaft, is worth 8t. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The 36, west of Isaac's shaft, is in the cross-course. The two stopes in back of the 36 are worth 12t. per fathom. The lode is the 25, west of Isaac's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, looking very promising, and now worth 16t. per fathom for tin and copper ore. The 38, west of Isaac's shaft, is in the cross-course.

GVERN EVA.—C. Goldsworthy, March 8: We have commenced sinking the shaft, and have also broken some good stones of lead. The water is very little at present, which will enable us to push down the shaft with all speed.

GWYDDYR PARK.—W. Smyth, March 8: We are pushing on the rise at Gwynn Lilian with all possible speed; the ground is of the same character as when last reported on. In Vuchelor's deep adit, after opening a little on the branches intersected in the footwall, and finding no change, the men resumed their for-mecourse, and have again cut another cross-hole, about 9 in. wide, principally composed of spar, with a little muddle and blonde, and occasional spots of lead ore. I think we are now under Harker's old shaft; therefore, after opening a run on the course of this lode, I think it would be advisable to commence to forward to with great interest in the neighbourhood.

HARWOOD.—W. Vipond, March 7: The driving south is set to four men, at 60t. per fathom. There is no alteration, except that the beds or sills are rising a little, which may indicate our near approach to one of the Trough veins.

HAREWOOD CONSOLS.—T. Nell, March 10: Everything is progressing as fast as possible, and the cutting of the lode in the new engine-shaft is looked forward to with great interest in the neighbourhood.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—T. Richards, March 9: The cutting of winze-plat, &c., in the 140 west, preparatory to sinking below, is progressing satisfactorily. In the stope in back of the 140 west the lode is worth 2 tons of ore, or 34t. per fm. The lode in the 120 west there are indications of improvement; the water is strong, and impregnated with oxide of copper, and is altogether of a more promising appearance. In the 100 west the ground on the south side of the lode is easier, and

this level, for the convenience of sinking. The lode in the 110 east is nearly 2½ ft. wide, producing stamping work. The lode in the 100 east is 3½ ft. wide, worth 9d. per fathom. The lode in the 90 east is worth 12d. per fathom. In the 80 west from cross-cut, on the new lode, the men are driving by the side of it; it will not be taken down for a week or ten days. We are breaking some very strong tin from the new lode in the 90, west from cross-cut, and, judging from its appearance, we believe it will improve again very shortly. The men are now engaged taking down the lode at the 65, east from the north shaft; this will be fully reported on in our next. The lode in the 65, west from the new shaft, is 2½ to 3 ft. wide, worth 10d. to 12d. per fathom. In the 60, east from the north shaft, the men are engaged desuing the lode; this will also be taken down by our next, when you shall be advised of its value, &c. The lode in the 54 east, on the south part, by assay, is worth 14d. per fathom. The men are rising on the side of the north part of the lode above the 54, and, judging from the tin we met with in cutting through the lode, we think it will be found to improve, and its full value shall be reported when taken down.

—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett's, March 10: The men are making good progress in desuing the new lode at the 80. The lode in the 90 east is worth fully 12d. per fm. The lode in the 60 east is 18 in. wide, worth 10d. per fathom. All the other places are looking the same as last reported.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—S. Davey, Wm. Polkinghorne, March 5: New Shaft, Pryor's Lode: Nothing worthy of remark has taken place in the sinking of this shaft below the 106 during the week. In the 106, driving west of new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for the 130, per fathom. In the 106, driving east of shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth for the 140, per fathom. In the 94, driving west of shaft, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth for tin 16d. per fathom. In the 94, driving east of shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth for tin 7d. per fathom. In the 82, driving west of shaft, the lode is yielding stones of tin, with a better appearance.—New Lode: Nothing new has taken place in the adit level, driving east, during the week.

WHEAL SPARNON.—Wm. Tregay, March 5: There is no particular change in the deep adit east; the lode is producing stones of tin, and ground favourable for driving.

WHEAL CUNY.—W. Rich, M. Rogers, S. Coade, March 5: We have holed the winze below the 130 fm. level, which has well ventilated the 140, and opened up a good section of ground for stopping. There is nothing to report on in sinking the engine-shaft below the 150, which has been going on the sinking of Hind's engine-shaft; also the rise in the back of the 80 against this shaft. The lode in the 150 fm. level, east of engine-shaft, is worth 15d. per fathom. The lode in the rise in the back of the 150 east is worth 20d. per fathom, for the length carried (12 feet). The 150 west is in a very promising looking lode, and yielding saving work for the stamping. The lode in the 140 east is worth 12d. per fathom. Three stops in the back of this level are worth 45d. per fathom in the aggregate. The lode in the 130 east is worth 10d. per fathom. The lode in the 120 east is worth 10d. per fathom. The lode in the 110 east is worth 8d. per fathom. There is nothing new to report on in the stopes and pitches throughout the mine. We shall sell our tin the early part of next week by tender to the highest bidder.

GREAT WEST CHIVERTON (SILVER-LEAD) MINE.—Messrs. Thos. Rosewarne and John Kendall, accompanied by Capt. Geo. Tremayne (the manager of Chiverton Moor and other lead mines in the Chiverton district), and by Mr. S. H. Armitage (the managing director of Great West Chiverton), visited the mines last week, and returned highly satisfied. The first three mentioned gentlemen, of long and successful practical experience in mining, have furnished the directors with their views, which more than confirm the very favourable reports previously received from good authorities, and published with the company's prospectus. Their report is appended in full to the advertisement which appears in another column of this day's Journal, and clearly shows that the great and speedy success of Great West Chiverton (Silver-Lead) Mine may be fairly considered as certain. The directors give this day notice that the list for applications for shares will close on Saturday next, the 19th inst.

TEIGN VALLEY LEAD AND BARTES MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The company has been formed with a capital of 20,000*l.*, in shares of 4*l*. each. We understand about 2000*l.* has already been spent in developing this valuable property, and from reading the different reports there can be little doubt the company will have great success.

VAN.—Some further important improvements have taken place during the last few days. The 15 fm. level west has been driving for some time past by the side of the lode, and a cross-cut has been put out at the extreme end, which is 83 fathoms west of the engine-shaft, where the lode is valued at more than 5 tons per cubic fathom. The course of ore is already unparalleled in length, and from appearances there is every probability that it will extend beyond Edwards's shaft, which is 200 fms. west of the present engine-shaft. The indications in sinking are of a more favourable character than anything ever seen in the mine. Driving has been commenced in the 45, and it is expected the lode will be cut in the course of a few weeks; it may, however, be reached any day.

GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL CONSOLIDATED LEAD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—The workings in these mines are soon to be commenced; the first, and more particular, point being to complete the adit level, and drive towards the principal shaft upon Gorsedd, a distance of from 40 to 50 fathoms, and thus the rich vein left unworked below the 35 can be reached and drained; almost immediate returns of ore will be made from this lode alone. Explorations will also be commenced upon the Holway lode. This same vein in the mine bearing its name has yielded immense quantities of ore for many generations, and at times enabled the proprietors to produce between 800 and 1000 tons of lead ore per month, realising from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per ton. It is not necessary here to allude to the Merlyn lode, that has yielded from 100,000*l.* to 150,000*l.* worth of ore in the adjoining mines. It should be sufficient for intending investors to know that this vein is untouched for about half a mile in length, whilst other, and perhaps equally valuable, veins will be laid open in this great district. We understand the shares are rapidly being taken up. On reference to our advertising columns it will be seen notice is given that the application list will not close until Monday, March 28. We have before directed attention to legitimate mining in proved districts where failures would seem impossible, and this class of industry takes the position it should occupy, and we wish the present company that success which certainly seems within their grasp.

ORINOCO, OR CARATAL GOLD MINES.—Accounts from El Dorado of Sir Walter Raleigh are scarce, because the news from Cinadon Bolivar, in Columbia, comes indirect, and because parties have no desire to communicate information. The small mines are still doing well. The chief operations are those of the American company, who have good machinery, and ship \$50,000 a month. They have given up all idea of selling shares, as they are keeping the proceeds for themselves. The same seems to be the case with the Potosi English mine. No public company is to be formed. Machinery is on the way, and in the meanwhile 90 men are set to work. The Orinoco Mining Company (English), which has some of Dr. Plassard's grants, is expected to have five or six mills at work in the course of the year. At the San Felipe property, which contains the main gold lodes, the proprietors are so satisfied with their explorations that they are awaiting operations in Europe to develop this and the Santa Maria, adjoining the town of Caratal, on a larger scale than their own means allow. The Callao Mine used to be worked by small miners, but in 1858 the water rose beyond their power of reducing it, and they gave up work. Two small steam-engines and pump-gear are now being erected. By the end of the year it is expected that the produce of the Caratal district will be still further extended.

TAVARONE MINING COMPANY.—To us it has always seemed a pity that the Italian peninsula, possessing, as it is well known it does, some of the richest mineral deposits in Europe, should—formerly from its chronic state of political turmoil, and more recently from financial and administrative difficulties—be in so great degree wanting in the enterprise necessary for the development of its resources—resources upon which the late Roman Empire drew so largely for its wealth. We note the Tavarone Mining Company are about to proceed energetically in this direction, being incorporated with a view to work a valuable concession from the Italian Government in the district named, and whose proprietor—more liberal than the fortunate few owning the Mont Catini, in Tuscany, who have secured to themselves from the extraordinary richness of its copper lodes some of the most princely palazzos in Florence and Rome—offers a meety of his present concession to English enterprise, with an assurance of a still further territory, on proving what his English connection will do. It cannot be doubted that the result will show that he is no loser by such participation in his profits.

WEST PANT-Y-GO.—The Pant-y-Go vein (which means the vein by the smiths in the hollow) returned to the Marquis of Westminster a net profit of 85,000*l.* per annum for three consecutive years, and subsequently yielded very large profits. It was worked home to the cross-course, where, it having heaved a considerable distance, it was not followed. Subsequently a vein was found, and a mine was worked called California, whence large quantities of ore were raised. This vein runs through West Pant-y-Go to the north, where a cross-cut is being put out, which is confidently expected will open up profitable returns. The mine is provided with efficient machines and ample capital.

* * * With this week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET is given, which contains: Prof. Smyth's Lectures at the Royal School of Mines—Original Correspondence: South Staffordshire Coal Field, No. II.; Slate Quarries in Denbighshire; Brymbo Iron Works, Denbighshire; Education of Miners (J. Roberts); Improved Process of Iron and Steel Making (J. Henderson); Colliery Managers; Prevention of Colliery Accidents, No. II.; the Copper Trade; the Position of Copper; Lead Mining in Flintshire; New Mines, especially Lead; Marquita Mining Company (W. Leary); Magnetic Iron Sands of Canada (T. Sterry Hunt);—Government Mine Inspection—Important Meeting at Redruth—Mines Inspection in America—Coal Fields of the North Pacific—Foreign Mining and Metallurgy—Foreign Mines Reports—the Channel Passage, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, MARCH 11, 1870.

| COPPER. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | IRON. | Per ton. |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Best selected...p. ton | 73 | 0 | 0 | Bars Welsh, in London | 7 5 0 — |
| Tough cake and tile | 69 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 0 |
| Sheathing & sheets | 76 | 0 | 0 | Ditto, to arrive | 5 5 0 — |
| Boats | 77 | 0 | 0 | Nail rods | 5 0 7 10 0 |
| Bottoms | 79 | 0 | 0 | " Staffd. in London | 5 0 9 0 0 |
| Old (Exchange) | 63 | 0 | 0 | Bars " ditto | 8 0 0 9 0 0 |
| Burra Burra | 72 | 10 | 0 | Hoops " ditto | 8 17 6 10 15 0 |
| Wire | 0 | 10 | 0 | Bars " at works | 7 15 2 8 0 0 |
| Tubes | 0 | 11 | 0 | Hoops " ditto | 8 2 6 8 5 0 |
| | | | | Sheets, single | 9 15 0 11 0 0 |
| | | | | Pig No. 1, in Wales | 3 15 0 4 5 0 |
| | | | | Refined metal, ditto | 4 0 0 5 0 0 |
| | | | | Bars, common | 6 15 0 — |
| | | | | Do. mch. Tyneor Tees | 6 10 0 — |
| | | | | Do., railway, in Wales | 6 12 6 7 0 0 |
| | | | | Do., Swed. in London | 10 0 10 2 6 |
| | | | | To arrive | 10 0 10 2 6 |
| | | | | Pig No. 1, in Clyde | 2 18 6 3 5 6 |
| | | | | No. 3, f.o.b. do. | 6 2 6 2 7 0 |
| | | | | Railway chairs | 5 10 0 5 15 0 |
| | | | | " spikes | 11 0 12 0 0 |
| | | | | Indian Charcoal Pigs, | |
| | | | | in London, p. ton.. | 6 0 6 10 0 |
| | | | | | |
| TIN. | | | | STEEL. | Per ton. |
| English blocks | 2122 | 0 | 0 | Swed., in kegs (rolled) | 13 10 0 15 0 0 |
| Do., bars (in brls.) | 123 | 0 | 0 | (hammered) | 14 15 0 0 |
| Do., refined | 125 | 0 | 0 | Ditto, in faggots | 15 0 15 0 0 |
| Straits | 122 | 0 | 0 | English, spring | 17 0 23 0 0 |
| | | | | | |
| TIN-PLATES.* | | | | LEAD. | Per ton. |
| IC Charcoal, 1st qua. | 1 | 6 | 0 | English Pig, com.... | 18 15 0 — |
| IX Ditto, 1st quality | 1 | 12 | 0 | Ditto, LB..... | 19 0 0 — |
| IC Ditto, 2d quality | 1 | 5 | 6 | Ditto, WB..... | 19 10 0 — |
| IX Ditto, 3d quality | 1 | 11 | 6 | Ditto, sheet | 5 0 19 7 5 |
| IC Coke..... | 1 | 2 | 6 | Ditto, red lead | 20 0 20 10 0 |
| IX Ditto | 1 | 8 | 6 | Ditto, white | 27 0 30 0 0 |
| Canada plates, p. ton. | 13 | 10 | 0 | Ditto, patent shot | 22 0 0 — |
| Do., at works | 12 | 10 | 0 | Spanish..... | 18 3 0 — |
| | | | | At the works, ls. to ls. 6d. per box less. | |

REMARKS.—The existing state of things in our market is less a subject of congratulation than the anticipations for the future. Such has been the case for some time past. Still, a fair amount of business is being transacted, the character of which is sound, and not marked by rash speculation; and there is a fair prospect that as the year advances business will gradually improve. During the week slight variations have taken place with regard to the price of some few metals. The market however, on the whole, closes with tolerable steadiness.

COPPER.—Owing to the continued lack of orders for consumption, as well as for foreign shipment, the smelters have again reduced their official quotations by putting down the price 2*l.* per ton. They have also altered the rate of discount allowed from 3 to 2½ per cent. Sheet copper is now quoted at 75*l.*; tough cake, 71*l.* But even at lower price than we have quoted buyers do not come forward freely. It is quite impossible to say when this downward tendency will cease; certainly not so long as Chill keeps up a succession of heavy charges, and the make of manufactured so far exceeds the demand. This reduction has made but little difference in the value of second-hand parcels, which could still be placed to a moderate extent at prices ruling previous to the alteration—89*l.* to 82*l.* tough. There is but slight change in the value of Chill slab, holders maintaining a firm position. In yellow metal neither the price nor the terms have been in any way affected. Manufacturers have refused to accept orders at anything below 6½% for braziers 4*l.* in 4*l.* sheets; and 6½% to 6¾% for sheathing.

IRON.—There is no marked change to report since our last issue. The orders that continue to be received by the Welsh houses are for small quantities only, and consequently not very suitable for the works. Compared with a corresponding period last year, the shipments are favourable; and from the enquiries that are abroad we may argue that the prospects for the future of this market are good. At the same time, there are disturbing causes in existence, which may to some extent prevent the full realisation of the anticipations, upon which were fairly enough grounded, at the opening of the year, hopes of more than ordinary prosperity. The American tariff difficulty is assuming more formidable proportions. The House of Representatives have passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority, which, if it becomes law, will very materially affect the exportation from this country of both iron and steel. It is thought desirable for the protection of home interests to impose a duty upon foreign imports, which must necessarily prove a severe check upon the issuing of orders for railway purposes; but it is thought not improbable that some time may elapse before the resolution becomes law; and, should this be so, it will have the effect of stimulating trade, inasmuch as great efforts will be made to meet existing and prospective requirements before the passing of an enactment which may render, to a certain extent, prohibitory the importation of metals to America. Another discouraging feature presents itself in the reported failure of some leading financial houses in Cracow, which may check the demand for railway bars for Russia. It was supposed, and upon good authority, that the business with Russia this year would have been very large; and the fact of the numerous enquiries from various sources, and the presence of Russian agents in this country, proved this to be the case; but how far the turn of affairs are taking may cripple the operations of the contracting parties remains to be seen. The orders for the re-laying of our home lines have not yet been generally given out; and, as there appears no reason why they should be withheld, it is supposed that before long the mills will be busily employed in executing these home orders. In the meantime, however, the works are fully engaged; and, notwithstanding the discouraging symptoms to which we have referred, there seems no reason to fear any slackness, nor any expectation of lower prices. Orders for merchants' bars come in slowly, but the sellers are firm; and as stocks abroad become reduced a more brisk demand may be expected. The market for Scotch pigs, after exhibiting much weakness, has materially improved during the last few days, and a rise of about 1*l.* per ton has been established. To-day's quotations are 54*l.* ed. cash, 54*l.* 3d. one month. There is hardly any present demand for Swedish iron. Reports from abroad do not encourage buyers to come into the market, and, judging from present appearances, it would seem likely that sellers must make some concessions to effect sales.

LEAD.—With the exception of certain special brands for the China market, pig-lead is not in good demand, prices are, consequently, rather tending downward.

STEEL.—The stock here is small for Silesian, and as the winter passes away, and the rivers become open to navigation, the probability is further stocks will be brought forward, which will tend to depress the market. Already sellers seem disposed to make a slight allowance, rather than turn back orders unexecuted. The price of English and Rhenish being below the value of Silesian, prevents holders of the latter brands from realising so good a price as they otherwise would. Hard speiser is in very limited request, and assumes a downward tendency.

ZINC quiet.

QUICKSILVER.—Sellers are indisposed to sell large quantities at present prices, and only small orders are accepted, but whether this is or is not indicative of higher prices remains still doubtful.

TIN.—On the whole, the market has been firm during the week at 120*l.* per ton for Straits. A day or two ago it exhibited some irregularity, and buyers were indisposed to commit themselves to the purchase of large parcels, except at some concession in price, but this feeling of uneasiness appears to be passing away, and prices are returning to their former quotations. The demand for consumption is good, and very steady, and as there is every probability of the demand continuing and increasing we can see no reason for uneasiness. As the time for the Dutch sale of Banca draws near there is generally some little irregularity in the tin market, and it is not astonishing after the experiences of the last few weeks that there should be indications of slight alterations which may, probably, last until the result of the sale is known. Small sales of Banca on the spot are reported at 121*l.* to 124*l.*; 600 slabs, at 120*l.* 7*l.*; Holland, 300 slabs, at 72*l.* ss., besides which 5000 slabs of Billiton have been taken at 119*l.* to 130*l.* in warehouse there, and some for arrival up to 120*l.* In Holland the price ad. paid is 73*l.* ss. for Banca. From the monthly statistics the probable future of the tin market may in some degree be gathered.

TIN-PLATES.—The market firm, owing to more extended business. Spring orders for Russia, Canada, and the States tend to stiffen prices. Manufacturers are becoming more fully employed upon the opening of the northern ports.

STEEL.—Swedish keg steel is obtainable at slightly lower rates. As

the accounts from India are still unfavourable it is very difficult to effect sales. Owing to the competition of German makers sellers will, doubtless, be forced to accede to some greater reductions.

The MINING SHARE MARKET has been moderately active this week, and a good business done in mines generally. Those mostly dealt in have been West Chiverton, Chiverton Valley, Chiverton Moor, Van, Tankerville, Pacific, East Caradon, East Grenville, Wheal Grenville, East Lovell, New Lovell, Great Wheal Vor, Bullock Consols, West Pant-y-Go, Van Consols, and a few others. Chiverton Valley shares rose suddenly on Wednesday from 3 to 3½, and after great fluctuations leave off 4, 5. The demand for shares was caused by a lode containing good stones of lead having been cut in the new engine-shaft, 27 fathoms deep, but such an influx of water took place, that operations had to be stopped

the sett is known to contain two tin and one copper lode. The stamps have been at work nearly one month, and the first sale will be made without delay. Capt. G. M. Henty, of Great Wheal Vor, reports that the property presents most favourable appearances, and that he has not the least doubt that as the works are more extensively developed it will become a very profitable mine. The whole of the money now to be raised is required for the purchase and erection of a larger steam-engine, to enable the adventure to be prosecuted with that vigour its prospects demand.

The TOLUMNE GOLD MINING COMPANY (to which a more extended reference is made in another column) has been formed, with an experienced direction, for working upon a more extended scale a proved gold mine in California. It is provided with nearly all the necessary machinery, and, inasmuch as considerable quantities of gold have been returned from the present inadequate workings, it is fairly assumed that permanently profitable results will be realised a more scientific and extended development. The capital of 80,000^l. is divided into 40,000 shares, of 2^l each, of which not more than 20,000 will be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting. An abridged prospectus appears in another column.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on Tuesday, 2182 tons of ore were sold, realising 28,543⁹s. 6d. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard for 9 per cent. ore, 84¹ 13s.; average produce, 20⁴; average price per ton, 13¹ 1s. 7d.; quantity of fine copper, 450 tons 1 cwt. The following are the particulars of the two last sales:—

Date. Tons. Standard. Produce. Price per ton. Ore copper. Feb. 1, 1867 ... £27 0 0 ... 19¹ ... £12 12 5 ... 13s. 0d. ... £25 0 0 March 8, 1870 ... 84 13 0 ... 20¹ ... 13 1 7 ... 12 8 ... 63 6 0

Compared with the last sale, the decline has been in the standard 22¹ 7s., and in the price per ton of ore about 9s. 6d. On March 29 there will be offered for sale 2035 tons, from Cape, Knocknahan, Moonta, Berehaven, Ballycummisk, &c.

At North Levant Mine meeting, on March 5, the accounts showed a credit balance of 11751⁹s. 7d. A dividend of 1000^l. (10s. per share) was declared, and 1751⁹s. 7d. carried to credit of next account. The lords having regranted the sett for 21 years, at a twenty-fourth dues, it was resolved that "a pumping-engine be put on Law's shaft when expedient." [The agents' report is among the Mining Correspondence.]

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Chancery, made in a Cause between Lewis Wayne Morgan, plaintiff, and Margaret Morgan and Others, defendants, the Creditors of Watkin Wayne, late of Tynmawr, in the parish of Llanwernno, in the county of Glamorganshire, deceased, who died on or about the 16th day of April, 1869, are to be paid before the 28th day of March, 1870, TO SELL BY POST (pre-paid), to Matthew Wayne Morgan, of Aberdare, in the county of Glamorganshire, solicitor of the plaintiff Lewis Wayne Morgan, the sole acting Executrix of the deceased, their CHRISTIAN AND SURNAME, ADDRESSES, and DESCRIPTIONS, the FULL PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS, STATEMENT of their ACCOUNTS, and the NATURE of the SECURITIES (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be summarily EXCLUDED from the BENEFIT of the said DECREE.

Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his Chambers, situated in the Rolls Yard, Chancery-lane, Middlesex, on Saturday, the 9th day of April, 1870, at Twelve o'clock at noon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

JOHN WM. HAWKINS, Chief Clerk.
RIDSDALE AND CRADOCK, of No. 5, Gray's Inn-square,
in the county of Middlesex.
(Agents for M. W. Morgan, of Aberdare, Glamorganshire,
Plaintiff's Solicitor).

Dated this 25th day of February, 1870.

BILLIA (LATE DURLO) MINE, TOWEDNACK,
WEST CORNWALL.

Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned, THOMAS TREWERKE, Jun., have PURCHASED the WHOLE of the above MINE, with the SETTS and MATERIALS theron, and have obtained sets of other adjoining lands to work in conjunction therewith, which latter are essentially necessary for its proper development.—Dated 14th February, 1870.

THE ABERDAUNANT LEAD MINING COMPANY
(LIMITED).

Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Aberdaunant Lead Mining Company (Limited) will be HELD at the offices of the company, 26, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London, E.C., on MONDAY, the 21st day of March, 1870, at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the purpose of confirming and making special the resolutions passed at a special meeting of the company, held on the 3rd day of March inst., which resolutions were in the terms following:—viz.:

1.—That the capital of this company shall be increased to and consist of £75,000, divided into 15,000 shares of £5 each, of which 8800 shares shall be first offered to the present members of the company rateably, in proportion to the existing shares held by them, and if declined by the present shareholders, shall be open for subscription by the public; and that the directors be, and are hereby, empowered to increase the capital of the company accordingly.

2.—That the Articles of Association and existing regulations of this company be altered and amended as follows—that is to say, by the omission of Article 8 of the said Articles of Association, which is as follows:

"IV.—Capital 8.—The capital of the company shall consist of £64,000 sterling, divided into 12,800 shares of £5 each, whereof the first 9600 on the company's Share Register shall be registered as fully paid up, and the remaining 2200 on the company's Share Register (being those numbered from 9601 to 12,800 both inclusive) shall be registered as £2 10s. per share credited as paid."

And substituting in the place thereof a clause as follows:—

"IV.—Capital 8.—The capital of the company shall consist of £75,000 sterling, divided into 15,000 shares of £5 each."

And by the additional words "In person or by proxy" between the words "present" and "five" in Article 9 of the said Articles of Association.

3.—That the directors of this company shall be, and are hereby, empowered to provide out of the additional capital of the company for the preliminary and all other incidental expenses of the company, including the sums specifically mentioned in Article 70 of the said Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE EVERARD HOOKE, Secretary.
26, Martin's-lane, London, E.C., March 4, 1870.

M. J. H. COCK, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Fifteen years' experience in Cornwall and London.
BUYER or SELLER of Pen'Allt, Asheton, Tan-yr-Alt, New Lovell, Spearman, West Pant-y-Goff, and most of the leading mines.

J. H. C., having visited the Pen'Allt Mines during the week, is prepared to give information thereon to any of his friends.

Telegrams promptly attended to.

References exchanged.

Pacific, Bwch, West Pant-y-Goff, Van, Pen'Allt, Tan-yr-Alt, Asheton, Frontino, and Brynpontig.

Mr. COCK has Special Business in the above.

Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

M. R. EDWARD GLEDHILL, MINING AGENT AND
ENGINEER,
MINING AND ASSAY OFFICES,
CLAREMONT HILL, SHREWSBURY.

Mines surveyed and reported upon. The management of mines conducted. The sale of mines, mining property, ores and minerals, &c., negotiated. Shares dealt in. Assays and analyses undertaken.

M. S. L. LISCOMBE AND CO.,
37, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,
MINING SHARE BROKERS.

Have the BEST and LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES of WALES and the NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business—most of them at closest market prices.

Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

NOUVELLE MONTAGNE COMPANY.—The GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the Hotel d'Angleterre, Liège, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at one o'clock P.M. The Director-General of the Company, V. BOUHY.

Englis, 28th February, 1870.

CALDBECK FELLS MINES.

THE MESSRS. VEROE, MINING ENGINEERS, having inspected the above Mines on the 21st February, are prepared to GIVE SOUND ADVICE THEREON.

Shareholders should obtain a copy of their report prior to the adjourned meeting.

Caldbeck, near Wigton, Cumberland.

CAPTAIN A. B. S. A. L. F. FRANCIS,
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWITH,
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.

For terms, apply to Capt. ABSALOM FRANCIS, as above.

NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS of the NORTH LONDON RAILWAY COMPANY are PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of THIRTY THOUSAND TONS of LOCOMOTIVE STEAM COAL, the delivery to be extended over a period of twelve months or thereabouts, commencing on or about 1st May next.

Particulars of the terms and conditions of tender can be obtained on application to the Locomotive Superintendent, at the Company's Works, Bow-road, London, E.

Tenders to be sent in on or before Twelve o'clock on the 29th March, 1870, addressed to the Secretary, at the Offices of the Company, Euston Station, London, N.W., marked outside "Tender for Locomotive Coal."

The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, ROBERT S. MANSEL, Secretary.

Euston-station, Euston-square, London, N.W., March 8, 1870.

TO COLLIERY OWNERS.

A FIRST-CLASS CONNECTION on MIDLAND and GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS may be SECURED by first addressing "J.J.J.," Agent, Post Office, Stourbridge.

Sales of House and Steam Coals, 20,000 tons yearly. Debts guaranteed.

TO COALMASTERS AND IRONMASTERS.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON ROYALTY, THE MINE OF COAL under about FIFTY ACRES of LAND adjoining a railway.

For particulars, apply to Mr. G. DAVIDSON, Mawley, Cledbury Mortimer, Salop.

TO COALMATERIALS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, a LARGE and POWERFUL condensing WINDING or PUMPING ENGINE, having a cylinder 67 in. diameter, 7 ft. stroke, and two drums, 21 ft. diameter, fly wheel, &c., &c. It has raised 600 tons per day during the past year from a depth of 500 yards.

Also a PUMPING BEAM (cast iron), THREE LARGE BOILERS, and various other LOOSE MATERIAL.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, Seaham Colliery, Sunderland.

IRON ORE MINES.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a THREE-EIGHTH SHARE in some very valuable HEMATITE IRON ORE MINES lately discovered.

Apply, by letter, to Mr. R. G. SMITH, C.E., St. Stephen's-street, Bristol.

CONTRACTOR WANTED, to WORK a WELL OPENED COLLIERY (Long Wall) in SOUTH WALES, and LOAD the COALS into TRUCKS at PER TON.

For particulars, apply to "Collier," 10a, King's Arms-yard, London, E.C.

TO RED HEMATITE IRON ORE OWNERS.

COMMISSION WANTED for the SALE of BEST RED HEMATITE IRON ORE in SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE. Good and safe connexion, and first-class references.

Address, "Ferrum," care of M. G. S., 64, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London.

MINING SETTS IN DEVON.

TIN, COPPER, AND LEAD, in the Manor of SHEEPSTOR, and LANDS in TAVISTOCK, WHITCHURCH, PETER TAVY, LAMERTON, and LILDFORD. Water power. Terms, 21 years, renewable. Dues, 1-30th for Tin, 1-30th for Copper and Lead, reduced to 1-60th after a moderate outlay, until mines pay cost.

Apply to Mr. CATER, Solicitor, Plymouth.—Feb. 19, 1870.

UNDERGROUND PRACTICAL MANAGER.

WANTED, a SITUATION, Nevada or other part of America preferred, by an AGENT of CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE. Good character as to sobriety, industry, attention to duty, and general mining ability.

Address, "T. R. M.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MINING CAPTAIN to CONDUCT the PRACTICAL WORKING of SILVER-LEAD MINES in a healthy part of SOUTH AMERICA.

Apply, stating terms and previous employments, to "F. and Co.," care of H. Greenwood, Advertising Agent, Liverpool.

WANTED, a REDUCTION OFFICER to PROCEED to SOUTH AMERICA. One accustomed to the treatment of auriferous pyrites, with a knowledge of either Spanish or French.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to Mr. FLETCHER, 35A, Moorgate-street, London.

WANTED, a PARTNER, sleeping or otherwise, with a capital of not less than £3000, or more, at his immediate command, in a respectable METAL MANUFACTURING and MERCHANT BUSINESS.

Apply, by letter, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by one that THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS SILVER, LEAD, and COPPER SMELTING, &c., and ASSAYING of GOLD, SILVER, LEAD, COPPER, SULPHUR, &c.

Address, "T. N. V.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A N ENGLISH ENGINEER, who has resided sixteen years in Germany as representative of extensive mines belonging to English companies, and has had the technical management of large and difficult sinking undertakings, is desirous of OBTAINING a SITUATION, suitable to his capacities, either in ENGLAND or GERMANY. He is thoroughly master of the German language, and intimately acquainted with the Mining Laws of Germany and Prussia. The highest references can be given.

Address, "E. G.," care of Messrs. Reynolds and Co., 2, Bishopsgate-street, Within, E.C.

WANTED, a PARTNER, sleeping or otherwise, with a capital of not less than £3000, or more, at his immediate command, in a respectable METAL MANUFACTURING and MERCHANT BUSINESS.

Apply, by letter, "X. Y. Z.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.

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Address, "T. N. V.," MINING JOURNAL Office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

LONDON REPRESENTATION FOR £10 A YEAR.—MANUFACTURERS, COMPANIES, and others, desiring the USE and ADVANTAGES of CITY OFFICES at this fixed charge, can have PROPOSALS KING and Co., 82, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

TO INVESTORS AND CAPITALISTS.

An IMPORTANT and VALUABLE TRACT of MINERAL PROPERTY in the heart of the GREAT LEAD MINING DISTRICT of CARDIGANSHIRE, being within a few miles of ABERYSTWITH, and surrounded by PROFITABLE and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of meeting with GENTLEMEN who would either JOIN HIM in WORKING the VEINS on the PROPERTY or who might feel DISPOSED TO PURCHASE the SAME. Several well-known lodges traverse this mining grant, which is of very considerable extent; four of the lodges have already been discovered, which show all the characteristics of the great and productive veins or lodges of the county, and, from the favourable situation, can be worked very inexpensively.

Application to be made to "Box," Post-office, Abergavenny, Cardiganshire.

WATER WHEEL.

WANTED, a 25 to 30 ft. WATER WHEEL, secondhand, in GOOD CONDITION.

Price and locality to be forwarded to "R.," Messrs. Donnison and Sons, Stationers, Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate-street.

WANTED, a 30 or 35 ft. WATER WHEEL, 4 ft. breast.—J. TAYLOR and Co., 17, Cross-street, Manchester.

WATER WHEEL.—WANTED, a 40 ft. by 4 ft. WATER WHEEL, with drawing machine, shaft bob, balance bob, 40 fms. of 2½ in. iron rods, with pulleys and connections, iron work for capstan and shears, and 12 fms. 9 in. drawing-lift, with bucket rods, boxes, valves, and pump-rings, complete.

State lowest price and particulars to the Secretary of the South Plympton Mining Company (Limited), 5, Great Winchester-street-buildings, London, E.C.

CARN CAMBORNE.—WANTED, TO PURCHASE, FIFTY SHARES, for cash.

Address, Mr. WOODWARD, Mining Offices, Truro.

The Tuolumne Gold Mining Company (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £80,000, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £2 EACH.

Payable as follows:—Upon application, 5s. per share; upon allotment, 15s. per share; one month after allotment, 10s. per share; two months after allotment, 10s. per share.

Not more than 20,000 shares will be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting.

Shareholders can, if they so desire, at once, upon making application, pay up the full amount of their shares. In such cases share warrants, transferable from hand to hand, will be issued, exempting the holder from any further liability.

To be registered under the Companies Acts of 1862 and 1867, and no person's liability can possibly exceed £2 per share.

Unless an allotment be made all deposits will be promptly returned, without any deductions.

DIRECTORS.

Major SMYTHE, Junior United Service Club, and Richmond, S.W.

GEORGE F. CARLYON-SIMMONS, Esq., 79, Upper Thames-street, E.C., and Trevella, near Truro, Cornwall.

HAMMERTON CRUMP, Esq., 84, King William-street, E.C., Director of the Braganza Gold Mining Company (Limited).

MORGAN BROWNE (late of San Francisco), 34, Old Broad-street, and 116, Piccadilly, W.

WILLIAM MEAD CORNER, Esq., F.R.G.S., 104, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BANKERS—THE CITY BANK, Threadneedle-street, London.

SOLICITOR—ALEX. KERLY, Esq., 98, London Wall, E.C.

AUDITOR—CHARLES WARWICK, Esq., 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.

AGENTS AT SAN FRANCISCO—Messrs. WELLS, FARGO, AND CO.

SECRETARY (pro tem.)—Mr. A. NIGHTINGALE.

TEMPORARY OFFICES,—1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

PROSPECTUS.

Gold mining, honestly and efficiently conducted, rarely fails in yielding large profits to those who embark their capital in it. When failure occurs it may generally be traced to wilful dishonesty, or gross ignorance, on the part of the executive.

Gold mining in California is singularly profitable, but so great is the anxiety on the part of the native owners of mineral properties to preserve strict silence as to the large profits they make, owing partly to the tax assessed by the United States Government on incomes derived from all sources, and partly from a disposition to make others as wise as themselves, that the collection of reliable data with regard to the result of gold mining becomes somewhat difficult.

But some idea may be formed of the enormous mineral wealth of the country from the fact that since 1855 the value of the precious metals obtained from California and Nevada alone is said to amount to the immense sum of £200,000,000.

Of this sum the celebrated Comstock lode has yielded £20,000,000. The Yellow Jacket, Gould and Curry, and many other mines upon this lode each yield a net profit of from £50,000 to £100,000 per annum. So rich is it that the rock gives an average yield of £50 per ton, which is returned at a cost of about 9s per ton.

Upon another celebrated lode, known as the Mother, the Amador Mine, from January to October last year, yielded gold to the value of £107,108, and paid in the ten months dividends to the extent of £60,600 English money.

The Hayward Mine, started in the year 1852, and working on the same lode, has given a profit of upwards of £600,000 per annum, the aggregate return having exceeded £7,000,000. It is stated that at the first starting of the Oso Mine it yielded £400,000 from a shaft 50 ft. deep and 7 ft. wide.

In the New Britain Mine quartz rock extracted to a depth of only 80 ft. yielded £52,000 at a cost of £5000. In a day and a half working, it is said, the rock yielded gold to the value of £9000.

Many other examples could be given, showing clearly that with ordinary care and judgment the same good fortune may reasonably be expected to follow further searches after the precious metals with which this country most unquestionably abounds.

The United States Government Geologist and Mineral Surveyor, in his official report, says, speaking of this country:—“Tuolumne is a county favourably situated for quartz mining, and, so far as external indications may serve as guides, the presumptions are that this county will be second to no other county in California in the production of gold quartz. Woods and water are abundant, the roads are good, and the quartz veins large. The Mother lode and its companion, Talcose lode or vein, here bear their largest and most regular development.”

The gold-producing capabilities of Tuolumne county may be judged by the fact that the Table Mountain Mine has yielded mineral to the value of £2,000,000.

The Society returned in three years after first discovered £300,000, the present monthly yield being from £10,000 to £12,000.

The Excelsior has returned £300,000, of which two-thirds were profits; while the Sell and Martin have returned £150,000, of which one-fourth was profit.

Knapp's Ranch, of which about five acres have been worked, yielded £40,000 per acre, or £200,000 in all.

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| No. 1.—Produce of gold | 0·250 ozs. per ton of 20 cwt.s. |
| silver..... | 1·050 |
| No. 2.—Produce of gold | 5063· |
| silver..... | 1·45· |
| No. 3.—Produce of gold | 122·500 |
| silver..... | 45· |
| No. 4.—Produce of gold | 4·450 |
| silver..... | 29· |

Averaging in value more than £3000 per ton.

The working hitherto has, it is stated, yielded a profit upon average of about £20 per ton; and, with an additional outlay of probably not more than £5000, a daily yield of 50 or 60 tons of ore may reasonably be expected, which, if it does not average more than £10 per ton, will, nevertheless, give a profit of from £18,000 to £20,000 per annum.

Most of the directors are versed in mining, they have caused every enquiry to be made into the truthfulness of the representations made to them, and they firmly believe that this company possesses a most valuable property, and one that will yield large profits.

Its situation is excellent, being close to good roads, and there is water power on the spot equal to any requirements.

The capital of the company is divided into 40,000 shares of £2 each, but not more than 20,000 shares are to be issued without the consent of the shareholders in general meeting.

Application for shares should be sent direct to the bankers, or, if preferred, to the Secretary of the company, with a cheque or Post Office Order for the amount of the deposit. All cheques and Post Office Orders should be crossed City Bank.

Any shareholder can, upon paying up the full amount of his shares, receive share warrants, transferable to bearer; and immediately upon such issue all liability ceases.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, together with all documents in the possession of the company, can be seen at the company's offices.

Prospectus and forms of application for shares can be obtained from the Secretary, at the temporary offices of the company, where samples of the ore and photographs of the mine can be seen.

The Reperry Mine,

IN THE PARISH OF LANIVET, NEAR BODMIN.
IN 4000 SHARES.

The purser has received instructions from the committee of management of the above mine to issue to the public 1000 shares, at 20s. each, for the purposes below specified.

The working of this mine, which is quite a new one, and in virgin ground, was commenced last September, when a grant was obtained from the lord for 21 years, at a low rent and 1 1/8th due, the rent merging in dues, and to show him the opinion of the setts he requested 400 shares may be allotted him. A small 1½ in. cylinder pumping and stamping engine has been erected, and eight heads of stamps completed. Holes for carpenter and men have been built. The engine-shaft has been sunk 12 fathoms, at that depth coming into the lode, 2 feet wide, and being very rich indeed. On the lode two levels have been driven east and west, about 5 fathoms each way, and the ends are as good as when first cut in the western level better, being 4 feet wide, and from assays made by Messrs. Johnson, Matthey and Co., London, and Dr. Phison of Putney, it gives 23 and 17 per cent. of metallic tin. The eastern end is quite as rich, and 3 feet wide. About 6 feet from the lode now being worked on runs another, which is dipping into it, and will form a junction at 12 fathoms beneath the present level. At this junction the lode will be worth a very great deal more than at present, as is

always the case in mines situate as Reperry is—in the killas and granite formation. Besides these lodes in the sett are known two tin and one copper lode (the latter it is not at present intended to work). The stamps have now been to work for nearly one month, and the first sale will be the first week in March. It would have been before but for the extreme weather, which has prevented the dressing operations being carried on.

The report of Capt. Henry, of Great Wheal Vor Mine, will be found attached to the prospectus.

This is a bona fide mining adventure, and no heavy premium is required of the incoming shareholders. No promotion money has been paid, and the present holders do not receive any purchase money, the whole of the money raised being required for the purchase and erection of a larger steam-engine to enable the adventure to be prosecuted with that vigour its prospects demand. It is the opinion of all who have seen it that the future of Reperry Mine will be second to none.

The purser will be happy to furnish orders to view and inspect the mine on application, and shares can be obtained from him.

By order of the Committee, G. H. POULTON, Purser.

Torquay, March 12, 1870.

NO FURTHER ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE MADE AFTER THIS.

South Phoenix Tin & Copper Mining Co. (LIMITED),

IN THE CARADON DISTRICT, CORNWALL.

In 12,000 Shares of £1 each, of which 2500 will be issued as Fully Paid-up Shares.

Five shillings per share payable upon application, and the remainder (if required) in instalments of 2s. 6d. each, at not less than three months' intervals.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ROBERT MACARTHUR, Esq., Kenmore House, The Green, Hampstead.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., 37, Mincing-lane, London.

HENRY RICHARD MATHEW, Esq., 6, Rood-lane, London.

HERBERT SUMPTER, Esq., Church-court, Clement's-lane, London.

CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., North Hill, Launceston, Cornwall (Managing Director).

BANKERS—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 217, Strand, London.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. COPINGER, MACARTHUR, AND LOCK, 22, Essex-street, Strand, London.

SECRETARY—Mr. HENRY BROWN.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—19, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PROSPECTUS.

The present company will derive the benefit from the outlay already made, amounting to many thousand pounds, besides the great saving of time, as immediate the water is forked operations can be commenced.

An engine-house, with stack, count-house, &c., are ready built upon the ground, and a large outlay has been made in generally developing the property. It is now estimated that by a comparatively moderate expenditure this mine may be rendered as profitable in comparison as any in its vicinity.

Since the mine was abandoned by the former company a branch of the Caradon and Looe Railway has been carried into the celebrated Phoenix Mine, which adjoins this sett. In opening ground for this purpose the back of a valuable tin lode, of exactly the same character as those in the well known Phoenix Mine, which has for many years been so productive and returned such large dividends, was discovered. This of itself would be sufficient to warrant the working of the sett with vigour. From the underlie of this lode it is calculated that it will be in this sett at a depth of from 20 to 40 fms.; but a great advantage to the company will be that this lode can be seen at a much greater depth, at a very trifling outlay from the shaft already sunk (when the water is forked), by driving on the cross-course, referred to above, at the 120 fm. level, which will be at about the same depth as that at which the Phoenix lodes began to be so very productive, and there is every reason to expect that this lode alone will make the mine a dividend-paying one.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association, and a copy of the contract with the lessee, and reports from agents of adjoining mines, can be seen at the offices of the company, or of their solicitors, or will be forwarded on application, and a personal inspection of the mine may be made upon application to the manager.

Applications for shares to be sent to the secretary, at the registered office, or to the company's bankers, with a deposit of £s. per share.

Deposits on shares not allotted will be returned in full.

Notices to Correspondents.

MINING IN WALES.—Referring to the letter signed “Caution,” in last week's Journal, I am interested in a mine situated near Holywell, and the other day just been drawn up a soft light-coloured stone, on which there are very distinct marks of shells—one shell almost exactly resembling a cockle shell both in size and shape; and mixed up with the stone there are round flinty looking substances, some as thick as one's little finger (very easily broken). I should like to know what strata these are from. The mine is down 70 yards, and these stones come from the bottom. So far, we have raised from this level about 30 or 40 tons of lead ore.—R. N.

HOMES AND FOREIGN MINES.—Our Share List is so framed as to contain the necessary information that the *Purser* of each mine may be addressed from it.

VIRTUOUS LADY.—Will you kindly allow me to express to the shareholders of the Virtuous Lady Company my hope that we may soon have a public meeting, and that it may be in London. I know the mine well, and I would hold my shares with confidence, even should a panic occur through predictions failing, for I believe it to be a good speculation and a safe investment under wise management. I hear the secretary and directors have no salary. Would not it be well to have more reports from the captains of the mine?—A SHAREHOLDER: March 10.

THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 12, 1870.

GOVERNMENT MINE INSPECTION.

The introduction of the Mines Regulation Bill and Metalliferous Mines Bill simultaneously has been particularly opportune, and it is probable that the effect will be to give us a really excellent mining law. Coal masters, colliers, and metalliferous miners have now had the opportunity of expressing their views with regard to the proposed legislation, and the conclusions arrived at are that some trifling modifications in Mr. BRUCE's Bill are desirable; that inspection should be extended to all mines, whatever may be the minerals produced from them; and that Lord KINNAIRD's Bill contains no provisions which could not readily be embodied in Mr. BRUCE's Bill, to this incorporation Lord KINNAIRD (as will be seen from a letter with which he has favoured us, and which is appended hereto) does not object. The metalliferous miners approve of inspection, but very properly object to the application to mines of the Workshops Acts, on the ground that at metalliferous mines the children are usually fairly educated, are employed as a matter of charity, and are healthily employed.

An influential meeting of metalliferous miners was held at Redruth on Monday, and although they did not at all object to official inspection, they were quite confident that the mode of managing mines in Cornwall would bear comparison with any system of management in the world. Having thoroughly considered both measures, the meeting chose the latter Bill, and passed a unanimous resolution that the meeting having practically approved of the Mines Regulation and Inspection Bill, and having disapproved of the Metalliferous Mines Bill, it be left to the Committee what provisions, if any, of the latter Bill could be embodied in the former. With regard to the filling and fencing of abandoned shafts, it seems that some amendment will have to be made, so that, according to circumstances, the burden of filling up and fencing shall be thrown upon the lords or upon the adventurers. It was admitted that in connection with metalliferous mining they have few, although not many, preventable accidents, and that Government inspection would be a check upon these; and even so thoroughly practical a miner as Capt. WILLIAM TEAGUE, of Tincroft, declared that he would be sorry for it to go forth that they were opposed to inspection, and expressed his belief that they might get some useful hints as to machinery from the Inspectors. Again Mr. P. P. SMITH, than whom no one could be found better able to pronounce an opinion, remarked that, as far as inspection referred to Cornwall, it would be quite innocuous; and Capt. BASSETT really thought inspection should be supported by the mining interest.

With regard to Lord KINNAIRD's Bill, it may fairly be said that it gave an animation to the meeting which it would not otherwise have possessed, for the injunction (which is explained by his lordship to be merely the result of a misprint) that they were not to bore holes with tamping-rods was received with shouts of laughter, and the building up of all abandoned workings was regarded as almost equally amusing; but where his lordship suggested practicable improvements they were at once approved, his suggestion that fly-wheels should be fenced, that the best ventilation possible should be provided, and that boilers should be fitted with steam-gauges being, without hesitation, declared worthy of adoption. The most desirable course that Lord KINNAIRD can adopt is unquestionably that which he suggests, to use his efforts to amend the Mines Regulation Bill. The Mines Regulation Bill, with such modifications as the amendments of those interested in both coal and metalliferous mines suggest, is fully referred to in the Supplement to this day's Journal; the alterations suggested by each are carefully pointed out, and opinions are offered as to whether they are worthy or unworthy of adoption. The consideration of the Bill in Committee is fixed for Friday next, and it may be hoped that such an amount of practical knowledge will be brought to bear upon the subject, and that the question will be discussed with such kindly feeling, that all parties will be well satisfied.

INSPECTION OF METALLIC MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I quite admit the general fairness of your criticism on my Metalliferous Mines Bill, and especially on the word “boring,” which is a misprint, overlooked by me, and should have been printed “filling” holes. It does not require any experience in mining to know that a tamping-rod could not be used for “boring.” Your observation on No. 4 is to some extent true, although the instances are few in which my provisions could not be carried out. However, the amendments you suggest might possibly meet the requirements in either case.

No. 14 is not I consider by any means “impracticable or useless.” The agent or the captain must and does visit the workings frequently, and there would be no difficulty in his reporting the state of the footways, &c., the importance of which I can prove by my own personal experience, as on one occasion I nearly lost my life on a man-engine from the iron holders being defective, and the following week a man was actually killed from the same cause at this identical place.

be made applicable to metalliferous mines generally and ironstone, not of the coal measures, as the provisions required to meet the exigencies of coal and metal mines must be quite different.
Avenue-road, Regent's-park, March 10. KINNAIRD.

THE MINES REGULATION BILL, AND THE MINERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The Bill recently introduced by Mr. BAUCHE into the House of Commons for the Regulation and Inspection of Mines has been deemed far from satisfactory by the heads of the Miners' National Association, and petitions are now being signed in all the colliery districts in the kingdom, praying for certain additions to and alterations in it before it is passed into law. It is said that the petitions to be presented on behalf of the mining community will have something approaching 80,000 signatures attached to them, and, such being the case, the views and wishes of so large a body are sure to meet with consideration and attention at the hands of members of the House of Commons, who have hitherto shown a deep interest in all measures brought forward for the purpose of securing greater safety to those engaged in mining pursuits. The new Bill is admitted on all hands to be a great improvement on that of last year, so that the requirements of the miners have been narrowed down considerably. What they now ask for in addition to what is guaranteed by the Bill is—

- 1.—Inspection to be granted to all ironstone, shale, and coal mines.
- 2.—Thorough inspection of mines.
- 3.—Reduction of the hours of labour of young persons working in mines.
- 4.—The prevention of the truck system, and the establishment of weekly wages.
- 5.—Education of young persons between 12 and 16.
- 6.—Weighing of minerals to be made imperative.
- 7.—Appointment of trained managers of mines.

It appears that the Act as it stands with regard to inspection applies to coal and iron mines, so that there is but the addition of "shale" to be made, and which is of but the slightest consequence.

The inspection of mines, on the other hand, opens a wide field for discussion, and with regard to which there are a variety of opinions—the weight of evidence and authority, however, being on the side of the appointment of additional Inspectors. The Select Committee of Mines, in their report, recommend that more Inspectors should be granted. Mr. WOODHOUSE, of Derby, one of the first mining engineers in the kingdom, endorses that view. He says—"I am quite clear upon this that the present inspection is totally inadequate—there is no question about it. Taking the fiery districts I know in Yorkshire and South Wales, the inspection ought, at least, to be doubled numerically." The same gentleman is also in favour of the appointing of sub-Inspectors, under the control of the Inspectors. Such sub-Inspector, he suggested, should have power to visit the various collieries in their districts, notice any irregularity, such as finding the winding and signal apparatus out of order, insufficiency of timber, lamps not being properly cleaned and locked, and such like matters, and report the same in writing to the Inspectors. Indeed, a majority of the Inspectors some time since reported in favour of an addition being made to their number. That such is really desirable will be apparent when we find that one Inspector has 411 collieries to look after, as in Yorkshire; another, in South Staffordshire, 327—whilst others have little more than one-half the number to look after.

It does not appear at all likely that any opposition will be given to the weighing clause being altered so as to make weighing imperative by leaving out the words "gauge or measure," as both masters and men appear to have recognised the weighing principle as the only one that can really be practically applied.

Some stress appears to be laid on the doing away with the truck system, but it is evident that the 11th clause fully meets the case, seeing that it provides that "all wages and money in respect of wages payable to persons employed in or about any coal or ironstone mine shall be paid only in money by the immediate employer of such person at an office appointed for the purpose." With regard to weekly pays, it appears that such should be arranged between masters and workmen without legislative enactment.

The question of the compulsory education of boys employed in mines is one surrounded by no ordinary difficulties, and how it could be carried out efficiently is by no means clear. By the Act 23 and 24 c. 151, s. 1, it is provided that a boy above the age of 10 years, and under 12, may be employed in a mine, conditionally that he attended school three hours a day for two days in each week, and certificates of such attendance to be obtained from a competent schoolmaster, &c. Now, that enactment from the first turned out complete failure, so that at the present time there is scarcely a district to be found where it is carried out. Under the new Act, however, no boy under 12 years of age is allowed to be employed in any mine underground. That materially alters the position of affairs, and there is no reason why boys at that age, although working in mines, should have the benefit of exclusive legislation for educational purposes. In our manufacturing towns boys are sent to work at 12 years of age, and their education left to their parents. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed that under the altered circumstances alluded to no educational clause whatever is required, and its omission from the Bill is fully warranted.

There is not much force, in our opinion, in the desire expressed by the Miners' Association that all managers of mines should undergo an examination before a competent board as to their fitness to undertake the management of a colliery or a mine. No persons are more interested in seeing that mines and collieries are under the very best supervision than the owners themselves, seeing that, in the event of an explosion or other serious hindrance to business, they are always great pecuniary sufferers.

Having thus briefly reviewed the objections to parts of the Bill, and also what is required by the working miners, it will be evident that they are such as will be rather easily bridged over, and there is little doubt but what the Bill, with some alterations and additions, will pass into law, and be the means of giving increased security to the miner whilst following his dangerous employment, and, it is to be hoped, whilst drawing closer together the bond of mutual interest between employers and employed, render further legislation with regard to miners and mining unnecessary for many years to come.

THE FIRST EXPLOSION IN THE ASTLEY DEEP PIT.

Alas! that we should have to write that such an accident has occurred in a pit so well regulated, and which has long been one of the most memorable in the history of coal mining throughout the world. The proprietors and managers have our warmest sympathy, the more so because they have been resolute in endeavouring to prevent breaches of discipline on the part of the men. When will the deluded operatives exercise common precautions, necessary alike for their own and their fellows' safety? It transpires that only the week before the explosion two colliers at this pit were fined each 10s., one for having tobacco and the other lucifer matches in his pocket during working hours; and it is likewise communicated to us that only a few months ago magisterial intercession was invoked, because of the unsanctioned use of gunpowder in a dangerous part of the mine. It would seem that this accident coming close upon that at the Morfa Colliery, in South Wales, points strongly to the imperative need that has arisen for the existence of very stringent imperial regulations, tending to strengthen the hands of managers who desire to conduct mining operations creditably to themselves and their employers, and with safety to life and property.

Without anticipating the issue of the inquest which has been opened at Dukinfield, there is no reason why it should not be said that but little doubt remains as to the cause of the death, which occurred at the Astley Deep Pit, of the nine men and boys, the consequent widowhood of six wives, and the orphanhood of sixteen children. Contrary to all regulation, a blasting shot was fired by two of the deceased in a braw that was well known to be fiery, and so determined had the men been to carry out their purpose that they had remained in the pit after their shift had expired, in order to drill the hole for the blast which caused their death. It will come out why the braw was of necessity dangerous, and if fault lies with the ma-

nagers the authorities will not fail to place it at their door. The issue of the inquests here at Dukinfield, and in South Wales, we shall watch with much interest, and notice at the proper time the facts that are brought out. Meanwhile we express our admiration of the bravery and the heroism of the people at both places, who as the exploring parties have risked their own lives in their efforts to save the lives of others, and to stay the threatened destruction of the property of their masters.

IMPROVED PERMANENT WAY.—The unnecessary injury done to tyres, axle-boxes, and engine-springs, through imperfections of the permanent way, is well known to all connected with railway management, and it is likewise acknowledged that with the description of road at present in use it is almost impossible to keep it in uniformly good condition; but it is claimed that by the patented system of way at present being introduced by Mr. Bellingham, of Bush-lane—KNOWLES'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON PERMANENT WAY—a road as near as may be perfect can be maintained, and at even a lower first cost than is now incurred. The usual timber sleeper is replaced by a curved wrought-iron plate, grooved for the reception of wrought-iron jaws, which hold the rail instead of the present cast-iron chairs. The rails are kept in gauge by iron rods furnished with nuts, by means of which the rail is locked against the jaw. Where one rail meets the other longitudinally the ends are fished by an extra length of jaw, making the joint perfectly sound, but not too harsh. The fibres of the wrought metal in the sleepers, jaws, and rail being all in the same direction, the parts work well together when subject to the action of passing loads, and there is an absence of the hammering and vibration at present experienced. For foreign railways and small lines intended to bring the produce of mines in remote districts to a shipping port the invention appears to be invaluable—there is 61 tons per mile less dead weight to pay freight upon, and the first cost of the line complete will be very much cheaper, in addition to its being far more durable and less costly to maintain than any other.

SHROPSHIRE IRON WORKS—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF FURNACES AND CALCINING KILNS.—The enterprising manager of the Old Park Iron Works, Mr. PLUM, has just completed some very important improvements in connection with their old and well-established works, whereby much saving and economy may be anticipated. Lierman's close-hearth system was adopted in working one of the blast-furnaces here first in this country, a policy which has since been exemplified here and elsewhere by its general use, and by the advantages flowing therefrom. One of Blake's stone-crushers for breaking limestone has also been used with success, and calcining kilns, 46 ft. high, for the ironstone, are in course of construction. A new blast-furnace also, the outside plating of which is nearly completed, which stands upon 12 cast-iron standards, is another improvement. The diameter of the hearth is 6 ft. 6 in., the bosh is 14 ft. 9 in., the height is 50 ft., and it will be blown by six equi-distant tuyers. The hearth is upon Lierman's plan, and the gasses will be utilised. The company have also laid down a public gauge railway from a station on the main line, which is convenient, by means of which minerals can be conveyed to the furnace, thereby superseding a great amount of horse labour.

GOLD MINING IN CALIFORNIA—TUOLUMNE.—The almost uniform success that attends the development of well selected and properly managed Californian gold mines, consequent upon an improved knowledge of the mineral-bearing strata, as well as the application of more effective machinery in the manipulation of the precious metal, is, naturally enough, daily attracting more attention on the part of English capitalists. When it is recollect that since 1855 the Californian and Nevada mines have yielded precious metals to the almost incredible value of 200,000,000£., of which the Comstock lode alone has contributed 20,000,000£., some pretty accurate idea may be formed as to the importance of this branch of industry. The Comstock lode, in Nevada, has its equal in the Mother lode, in California, with respect to which Mr. Ross Brown, the United States Government geologist and mineral surveyor, says "the largest and most regular development is found in Tuolumne"—a county, according to the same accredited authority, that is not only "favourably situated for gold mining, but, so far as external indications may serve as guides, a district that will be second to none in California in the production of gold quartz—wood and water are abundant, roads good, and the veins large." Now, the extensive property acquired by the Tuolumne Company is situated in the very centre of this favourable locality, and has, with defective machinery and imperfect development, yielded profitable results. The most conclusive answer as to the reason really valuable Californian gold mines are sometimes placed in the English market is found in the statement made at the meeting of the Pacific Mining Company by the Hon. T. Findlay (banker, Grass Valley, California), when he said that, inasmuch as money was there worth 3 per cent. per month, obviously that which is a good sale there is equally a good purchase in this country. But, with regard to the mine in question, there are exceptional reasons accounting for its acquisition by the present company, which are fully and satisfactorily explained by the report of Mr. G. Clink, who by previous associations is thoroughly familiar with the whole of the circumstances, as also with the gold-producing capabilities of the property. It appears that the mine was discovered and opened by working men, who followed the vein to the "croppings;" and, although the vein was followed for not more than 100 ft., such quantities of gold were taken out as would appear fabulous if it were not duly recorded in the books of the great carriers of the United States (Messrs. Wells, Fargo, and Co.), at their office in Sonora, who, it may be mentioned, are solicited to become the company's agents. Every step seems to have been taken to acquire the most reliable data as to the permanence and value of the vein, and the uniform testimony bears to the conclusion that but comparatively little outlay will be required to place Tuolumne among the great mines of California. The names of the directors are a sufficient guarantee that every detail, both practical and financial, will be carried out with efficiency and integrity. The property has been acquired upon most favourable terms, the object evidently being to ensure a development compatible with its attested resources.

SWEETLAND CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY.—With a capital of 60,000£., in 15,000 shares of 4£. each, has been formed to acquire the extensive run of hydraulic mines known as the Sweetland Creek, the Buckeye, and the Granite Companies' claims in California. It may be mentioned that since the Pacific Company cancelled the agreement for the purchase of this extensive run of mines Mr. George Batters, through whom the whole of the negotiations have been completed, has received, through the Oriental Bank, from the Bank of California the satisfactory intelligence that the title to that which is known as the "Buckeye series of mines" has been perfected. The interposition of legal difficulties prevented the purchase being completed by the stipulated period (the end of December), and, therefore, in the interest of himself and friends, Mr. Batters' claim has been ceded by the profits subsequently realised being credited to the company, amounting for January to \$10,000 for 30 days clear up, and \$9300 for 26 days in February; so that should the same corresponding result be realised in March there will be something like 6000£. (equal to 8s. per share) available for distribution early in April. In fulfilment of the promise made at the recent general meeting of the Pacific Company by Mr. Batters, the property will be acquired for the same amount as the Pacific Company were to pay, the shareholders in that undertaking being offered a *pro rata* interest. The Buckeye and the Granite are described as two of the most valuable hydraulic claims in Bridgeport, about 23 miles from the Great Pacific Railway, which has now placed these mines within 18 days' travel of London. During 1868 there was paid a regular monthly dividend of 1200£., and this notwithstanding the constant heavy outlay for driving the tunnel, which is now completed, thus ensuring a much larger yield and at a much less expense. Although it is, of course, impossible to determine with certainty the exact amount of gold contained in the extensive claims owned by this company, it has been estimated that they "will not be exhausted at double the present rate of working for 40 years." This opinion is confirmed by the statement of Mr. Laur, a French engineer of mines, who, after describing the ridge upon which these claims are located, makes some

curious estimates of the amount of gold contained therein. Mr. Laur estimates that the region worked at a rate which would yield 2,400,000£. worth of gold annually would be exhausted only after a period of 524 years, which would give as the gold product over 1,200,000,000£. Capt. Jas. Barratt, whose services have been acquired by the Eclipse Mining Company, "is confident these hydraulic mines are worthy the attention of English capitalists, and he conscientiously recommends them as a good investment." It may be added, that the amount to be paid for the property is 55,000£., of which 15,000£. will be taken in fully paid-up shares. The first issue will be limited to 14,000 shares, leaving 1000 to be dealt with as the directors may subsequently determine.

REPORT FROM THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, MARCH 10.—The Ironmasters' Association return for February has just been issued, which gives the number of furnaces in blast at the present time as 102, 9 out, but available, and 13 furnaces in the district that are not likely to be again blown-in in their present form. The make of pig-iron during the month shows a decrease upon January of 9199 tons, which is to be accounted for, to certain extent, by the slight interruption which took place in consequence of the ironstone miners' strike the other week, and, again, by the shortness of the month of February. Deliveries by sea have been, as was to be expected, less, on account of the unfavourable weather during the greater part of the past month. But, while the make has slightly decreased, the stock on makers' hands has lessened 3500 tons during the month, besides a decrease in warrant stores of 1200 tons. Inland deliveries of pig-iron continue large, and the demand, though just at the present moment somewhat easier compared with a few weeks ago, is large. Prices on 'Change, on Tuesday, were firm, at last week's quotations—53s. 6d., No. 1; 50s., No. 3; 49s., No. 4, net cash at the works, but the amount of business done was only small. Manufactured iron departments are still well employed, and the mills and forges of the North are expected to be even busier than they are at the present time in the course of a few weeks. The summer season, it is confidently anticipated, will bring a considerable accession to present orders for railway material, Russia's requirements in particular being likely to be large, as well also home and American demands. Bar-iron is rather in slacker request. Shipbuilding continues active.

The prospectus of a new company, formed for the purpose of working rock salt, which has been proved to exist under Middlesborough, has just been issued. The capital is 125,000£., divided over 5000 shares, of 25£. each. The company is called the Tees Salt Company (Limited), and its object is to work the salt, and convert it into crystallised salt for the purposes of the alkali and other trades. In the meantime Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. are making rapid progress with their sinking operations. One of the pits they are putting down to the bed of salt, which they proved to the extent of 100 feet thick, under their Middlesborough freehold property, is now about 35 yards down, and the directors, in their report issued the other day to the shareholders for the past year, state that no unexpected or formidable difficulties have been met with, and that, so far, nothing has arisen to lessen their confidence in the prosperity of the undertaking. Should the bed be found to be of considerable area, the importance and value of the new industry that must necessarily spring up on the banks of the Tees can hardly, at present, be estimated, and the progress of the operations of the two companies will be noted with keen interest.

TRADE OF THE TYNE AND WEAR.

MARCH 10.—There has been a large number of vessels in the Tyne and Wear lately, but not sufficient employment for them, the spring shipment of coals and other produce having been delayed, owing to the presence of ice in the northern ports of Europe. Freights to London and other ports have been, of course, very low. The Coking Coal collieries continue to prosper, and are certainly the most brisk coal workings in the North at present. The Stella Coal Company, in the western district from Newcastle, are about to erect a number of additional coke-ovens; and at several other works the same course will shortly be taken. At the Felling Colliery, near Gateshead, where a coking coal seam has lately been opened out, it is understood that a large number of coke-ovens are shortly to be erected; it is likely also that fire-brick works will be established, as an excellent seam of fire-clay is found in connection with the same seam. The steam coal trade in Northumberland is not so brisk as could be wished; but as the rivers and ports of Northern Europe will shortly again be open it is expected that the export trade will shortly again be commenced and the collieries thus provided with sufficient tonnage to keep them going. The gas coal and the house coal trades have been tolerably brisk until lately, when they have again become somewhat slack, and the demand for manufacturing coal is short, and the price received, consequently, not good.

So far the yearly bindings at the collieries in Durham have progressed very well: at a considerable number of collieries the bind was read, and the men accepted it on Saturday last. This was the case at the Springwell and Kibblesworth, Felling, Washington, Usworth, and other collieries. At those places there have been little alterations made, except in some cases where slight reductions were made in the prices last year the prices have been restored to their old level. The men generally appear to be very anxious to understand fully the different items contained in the bind, and this is only natural; they ought certainly to make themselves fully acquainted with every clause in the bind, as this can only tend to better and more cordial understanding when the time arrives that they are called upon to work under the agreement. In cases where the men have asked for a copy of the bind previous to signing it this has been generally, though, perhaps, not promptly, in all cases conceded. In the Midland and Southern parts of Durham all the men at the works have not at once signed the agreement, but it must not be supposed that if the men, or a part of them, refuse when the agreement is brought forward to close with it that a strike is likely to take place at once. It is seldom, indeed, that the men at once all go in, as ample time is allowed before the old hiring expires, which will be on April 5; and looking at the state of matters in the district, and the number of men who are seeking for permanent employment, we have little doubt that all the men required will be got at the works when the yearly hiring is acted upon, previous to the termination of the old agreement.

NORTH OF ENGLAND INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.—At the meeting of members, on Saturday, there was a good attendance, and in the absence of Mr. Boyd, the President, the chair was occupied by Mr. G. E. Forster. The first business was the election of members, when a considerable number were elected. The report of the proceedings at the last meeting, and also of the Council, were then read, the most important proceedings of the Council being the arrangements made for a proposed meeting of the society in Glasgow in July next. This proposal was well received by the members; it is proposed to hold a meeting of the Northern Mining Institute in Glasgow, as above stated, in July next, the meeting to be held in connection with the Society of Engineers in Scotland, and all papers read at the meeting to be the joint property of the two societies. This appears to be a rather novel arrangement, but there is no doubt that it will be a most successful gathering, and that the meeting will prove highly interesting and advantageous to all parties, as the mines, iron works, &c., in the district around Glasgow must afford a great amount of interest, and also information.

A most interesting discussion took place on the paper of Mr. Bewick, "On the Mountain or Carboniferous Limestone District of the North of England." The paper was well illustrated with diagrams, and also a very large map was given, showing the geological features of the whole district. The different modes of driving lead mines, and the cost of drifts, &c., were well shown by Mr. Bewick, and he also made some interesting remarks respecting the mines of Sardinia, which he has recently inspected, from which it appears that the mineral veins are found on that island in the same formation—that is, strata of the same age and class as the veins are found in the North of England—in the clay-shale. The strata lying immediately above being a later deposit, which has not been entered by the mineral veins at all.

The papers of Mr. S. P. Bidder on the "Safety Lamp," and "Apparatus for Breaking Down Coal," were also discussed at some length; and these subjects must excite great and increased attention, as the safe and economical working of mines depends very much on the use of a safe lamp, and also on a certain method of breaking down the coal without the use of gunpowder.

WHEATELEY HILL NEW WINNING.—We announced a short time ago that the Original Hartlepool Colliery Company (Limited) had succeeded in proving a fine seam of the Five-quarter coal at their Wheateley Hill New Winning, and we are now informed that they have reached the second seam, which is 4 ft. 2 in. thick, of first-rate quality, and known by the name of the Main coal. The stone above the seam has been found very hard, and will make an excellent roof, thus enabling the coal to be cheaply worked. The water has been nearly

all stopped back by metal tubing, leaving only a few gallons per minute, which is drawn with tubs. The company are making every preparation necessary for drawing a large quantity of coals by the autumn of this year.

REPORT FROM NORTH AND SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE.

March 10.—There are some signs, not very distinct however, that the demand for Iron is improving. The enquiries for iron for the construction of bridges and girders are more numerous, and at the Exchanges a somewhat more hopeful view is taken. The change, however, is but slight at present, and the works are not, as previously stated, turning out much, if any, more than half their full produce. The Hardware Trades of South Staffordshire are rather quiet. The demand for galvanised iron is just now exceedingly dull. The proposals of the Government to build a considerable quantity of iron shipping will do something to strengthen the iron trade.

It is satisfactory to find that Mr. Henry Johnson's persevering efforts to prove or disprove the existence of coal in Sandwell Park, near West Bromwich, are likely to be successful, the shares having been taken very promptly. The result of the sinking will be awaited with considerable interest.

The horse-nail wages dispute promises to come to an end, another of the principal employers having acceded to the demands of the men.

REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

March 10.—There is little or no change to be noted in the state of the Coal and Iron Trades of Derbyshire. The leading iron works continue to be kept tolerably well going in pipes, general castings, and manufactured iron generally. There has been, so far, no falling off in the business doing in house coal, so that the tonnages going to London from the principal collieries is still large. Steam coal, as is usual at this season of the year, is far from active. The trade, however, may be said to be really good, taken altogether. On the new line of railway between Sheffield and Chesterfield as yet the minerals have not been developed, but as several large collieries are being opened out on its route in the course of a comparatively short time a large accession to the present traffic of the Midland Railway will take place.

The South Yorkshire district is now quieter than it has been for some time, and work generally is good at both iron works and collieries. At Thorncleiff the Messrs. Newton and Chambers, having declined the services of volunteer mediators, are going on tolerably well. Some hundreds of men, all non-Unionists, are at work, and matters are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Every effort is now being made by the Unionists to obtain subscriptions to secure counsel for the men at present in York Castle, awaiting their trial. It is said that Mr. Baron Bramwell will be specially appointed to try the prisoners, so as not to interfere with the ordinary business of the Assizes, and the arrangements made with regard to other places. At the collieries a large force of police and infantry are still kept, and there are at times rumours afloat as to another outbreak, but this is not at all likely, seeing that the large force at hand is sufficient to deter any number of them from again attempting such a *coup* as was made in January last. The coalowners of South Yorkshire are now anxiously awaiting the award of Sir J. Karslake, the arbitrator appointed to decide between the Midland and Great Northern Railway Companies as to the charges to be made for conveying coal on the respective lines to the metropolis. The matter is one of the deepest importance, and the decision will decide, in a great measure, whether Yorkshire coalowners will be placed in a position to compete with those in Derbyshire, who send their mineral by the Midland.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

March 10.—Ever since the commencement of the year an improvement in the existing state of things has been anticipated with much anxiety, but week after week has passed, and not yet can it be said that any material change has taken place in the iron trade. It cannot be surprising, therefore, that murmurs and complaints are being more freely circulated respecting the protracted quietude in the trade; or that its condition should be generally regarded as not altogether satisfactory. The orders on offer in the market, though in some instances accepted, are not such as are likely to cause an accumulation of engagements, or to induce makers to fill up their books. Unless contracts are of considerable magnitude, and such as would keep the works going with something like briskness for a reasonable length of time, they cannot be considered as of much account to the very large establishments of this district. That not being the case, it is gratifying to find that the activity evinced at most of the works has in no way been diminished, so far at least. Accounts from Merthyr, Aberdare, Ebbw Vale, Dowlais, and other principal establishments, point to an encouraging state of things. Operations are vigorously proceeded with, the hands being employed on full time both in the manufacture of rails and other descriptions of make; and throughout these parts men are working this month on an advance in their wages of 10 per cent.; hence it might readily be inferred that matters are not wholly unsatisfactory, and that much of the despondent disposition which seems to be gaining ground is attributable to some degree to an indulgence in over-sanguine expectations on the part, perhaps, of all interestedly connected with the iron trade. It must be admitted that very encouraging predictions were held out at the close of the last year, and that they have hitherto by no means received a full measure of fulfilment. Still it must not be forgotten that, compared with the beginning of 1868, the shipments this year not only bear a very favourable comparison, but they show an appreciable increase. The year has not yet far advanced, and it is quite probable that all reasonable expectations at least will be realised before many more weeks have elapsed. As regards the trade with Russia, India, and the United States, the prospects for the year are still encouraging; and should no disturbing element arise, the requirements to those countries will, no doubt, give considerable impetus to the trade before the year is very far advanced. There is no change to note in the home trade. Makers are still awaiting orders from the railway companies, who have not yet embarked in any extensive engagements on relating account.

The Tin-Plate Trade at present evinces considerably more activity than was to be observed a few weeks ago, and judging from the movement now made the trade will before long occupy a much more satisfactory position. The price of tin is still advancing, and makers are persevering to obtain higher prices for plates.

It has this week been reported upon pretty reliable authority that operations will shortly be resumed at the Pontnewynd Works, Pontypool, and that very soon a fair business will be doing there in the manufacture of wire-rope, by Mr. Healey, of North Woolwich.

In the Steam Coal Trade a tolerably brisk business is being done, but it cannot be said that orders are coming in from the foreign market quite so fast as was by some anticipated. The export returns last month were in one sense disappointing—a slight decrease being shown as compared with the corresponding month of last year, but the fact is to some extent attributable to the unfavourable weather which prevailed, and clearances could not be effected with the usual regularity. At the collieries the hands are kept in regular employment, and in some instances merchants complain that the quantity sent down for shipment is not sufficient to meet the demand. In the house coal trade there is also a fair trade doing, the demand locally and coastwise not having yet diminished to any extent.

The movement in regard to the wages question attracts a good deal of attention just now. The men, in pursuance of the resolution passed at their great mass meeting, have given notice at nearly all the steam coal collieries to the effect that they will cease to work on the present scale of wages at the end of the month. On the other hand, the majority of the masters have intimated to the men that they are prepared to grant a rise of 10 per cent. on May 1. As pointed out last week, the dispute is narrowed to the question of the rate of wages to be paid for one month, and it cannot be possible that either men or masters will show such a lack of common sense as to resort to such a serious course as a strike or a turn-out, for the sake of obtaining a temporary victory for one month. There is no doubt that the colliery proprietors have gone to the full length of what they can be reasonably expected to go in promising a rise on May 1. Many of them are working on old contracts, taken on 1s. to 1s. 6d. per ton lower than the prices now ruling. Such being the case, it can hardly with fairness be asked that they should pay a higher scale of wages until their old orders are worked off. Again, the losses of 1868, and part of 1869, ought to be taken into consideration before the colliery proprietors are called upon to grant a sudden rise in wages. But little anxiety is felt as to the result of the movement at present, as it is generally believed that a satisfactory arrangement will be come to.

The enquiry into the explosion at the Morfa Colliery has been further proceeded with, before the district coroner, Mr. Howell Cuthbertson, and Mr. Wales, Government Inspector, has also been present from the commencement of the proceedings. No further important evidence has been adduced. Several witnesses have described the effect of the explosion, but from their statements it can hardly be gleaned whether it was an explosion of fire-damp or gunpowder. The probability is that it was both, as a cask of powder was generally kept by the sinkers, which exploded, and afterwards ignited the gas. It seems clear, however, that the explosion occurred somewhere near the bottom of the shaft, as the doors and timbers were blown inwards from the shaft. Nothing further is yet elicited.

In the Court of Chancery an adjournment of the summons issued at the instance of the Powell's Duffryn Company against the United Merthyr Collieries Company, for the recovery of £5000, the estimated value of the coal alleged to have been abstracted from an adjoining mine before the liquidators took possession, was applied for. [The application was strongly opposed, but

an adjournment for a fortnight was granted, to give the liquidators further time to prepare their evidence.

The workmen of the Plymouth Works are about to present a handsome testimonial to Mr. H. W. Lewis, the engineer of the works, as a token of the esteem and respect in which they hold him. It consists of a gold watch and chain, a tea and coffee service, and a full-length portrait of himself, and is valued at £50.

REPORT FROM SCOTLAND.

March 9.—The absence of tenacity in our Pig-Iron Market has taken both "bulls" and "bears" by surprise, and prevents all attempts to forecast the future with any degree of probability. There is, however, more firmness in the market this week; and the leading makers having reduced their prices 6d. to 9d. a ton, special brands—which were scarce—will be bought on rather easier terms. The shipments show well for the week, being 10,475 tons, 7425 tons of which were designated to foreign ports, as against 8170 tons shipped in the corresponding week last year. The easier terms has also induced a very considerable turn over of warrants, and local consumers are melting largely. On Monday there was a good business done at 53s. 6d. cash and 53s. 9d. a month, while yesterday 53s. 8d. cash and 53s. 11d. a month was paid in a firm market, closing with sellers 1d. more. Today a very strong market, and about 15,000 tons were done at 54s. 3d. to 54s. 6d. cash, and 54s. 7d. to 54s. 10d. a month, closing buyers at the best, sellers requiring a shade more. Makers' iron in some cases again advanced. Coltness, 62s.; Gartsherrie, 61s. 6d.; Shotts, 58s.; Langloan, 57s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 54s. 9d.; No. 3, 53s. The Finished Iron Trade continues to thrive without abatement, and the demand is now of more general character—bars, rods, ovals, plates, angle, and the other descriptions, forming subjects of specification or order, and the rolling-mills generally are kept running without pause. Rivet and tube makers are also kept in a state of activity, and the tin-plated works are working full time. Our quotations show no change in any department.

The Coal Trade, of which there were fears that a decline would have to be submitted to at the beginning of March, occupies the same position as at the close of last month, the demand being about an average. In prospect of the opening of the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the Baltic, enquiries are being made for suitable qualities of coal for these destinations, but the prices offered are not freely accepted, being considered too low. There is a first-rate demand for gas coal, at good prices. During the week the shipment of coal from the Scotch ports amounted to 23,750 tons, against 24,240 tons in the corresponding week last year. The Scotch miners have met in districts during the week, the leading business being—1. To petition against certain provisions in the Mines Inspection Bill.—2. To appoint deputations to wait upon employers to solicit an advance of wages.—3. To begin to limit their working hours to eight per day, "as soon as ever they can."

During last month there were ten vessels launched on the Clyde, of 13,500 tons. There has since been launched a composite paddle steamer for the Turkish Government, named the Helene; and the first of four steam-vessels for the Cunard Company's Atlantic service, of similar dimensions, the precursor being named the Abyssinia, of 3500 tons, and 650 horse-power.

"CARBONIFEROUS CORALS."—An entertaining paper was read on this subject at the Geological Society, which explained it minutely. The writer (Mr. James Thomson, F.G.S.) illustrated his remarks by a profuse collection of specimens, with examples of each specimen cut open in sections, polished, and disclosing the most delicate structure. Mr. Thomson had on the table 54 specimens, previously described, and 37 varieties not yet named, all belonging to the Scottish coal fields, and all collected by himself, within a radius of 30 miles round Glasgow. At the close, Mr. Thomson, by a novel and ingenious process, exhibited numerous sections of his corals by means of the oxy-hydrogen light, which enabled a numerous audience to perceive the minute structure of these curious fossils. Mr. John Young, of the Hunterian Museum, supplemented some of the remarks made by Mr. Thomson on the structure of corals; and the Chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomson, adverted to the fact that by the individual energy of Mr. Thomson a collection had been brought together which exceeded in richness and variety anything similar in the British Museum or elsewhere, and expressed his hope that every individual member of the society would consider it his duty to watch that under no circumstances should such a collection be allowed to leave the district in which it had been gathered.

"NARROW GAUGE RAILWAYS."—At the ordinary meeting of the Association of Engineers here, there was read a remarkably interesting paper "On Narrow Gauge Railways," that is, lines constructed to a gauge materially less than the standard of 4 ft. 8 1/2 in.—say, from 2 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. Mr. Barrell showed that the present standard gauge is not absolutely necessary, either for speed or safety, whilst its great cost effectually prevents its introduction into the more thinly populated parts of the country. It was further shown that narrow gauge lines can be constructed, even in a broken and mountainous country, for from 3000ft. to 4500ft. per mile, or about one-third or one-half respectively of the cost of the cheapest of the standard gauge lines. Such lines had been already successfully constructed in Norway, in Canada, in Peru, in Queensland, and on the Continent, to the extent of several hundreds of miles. The amount of traffic which would justify the construction of one of these cheap lines, would vary from 5t. to 7t. tons per mile per week, according as it costs from 3000ft. to 4500ft. per mile. Mr. Barrell described a short railway now in course of construction in Spain, where the narrow gauge principle had been in a great measure adopted. This line, which is being constructed under the joint superintendence of Messrs. Wm. Moore, C.E., of this city, and R. C. May, C.E., London, has gradients varying from 1 in 20 to 1 in 40, with curves of less than four chains radius. The association adopted the writer's view of the economy of all interestedly connected with the iron trade. It must be admitted that very encouraging predictions were held out at the close of the last year, and that they have hitherto by no means received a full measure of fulfilment. Still it must not be forgotten that, compared with the beginning of 1868, the shipments this year not only bear a very favourable comparison, but they show an appreciable increase. The year has not yet far advanced, and it is quite probable that all reasonable expectations at least will be realised before many more weeks have elapsed.

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only likely to be a very rich and profitable concern, but that it has marked features of permanence seldom to be found incorporated in any one mine. The property was brought to the notice of Mr. Murchison, of Austinfriars, in July last year, and through him it has come into the hands of the present company, which is in 12,000 shares of £1. each, fully paid. We hope to be able to give some descriptive particulars of West Tankerville in next week's Journal.

The TERRAS TIN MINING COMPANY has been formed, with a capital of 25,000*l.*, in shares of £1. each, for the purpose of working the Terras Tin Mine, which is very favourably situated in St. Stephen-by-St. Austell, and within two miles of Grampound Railway Station. From the prospectus, which will be found in another column, it will be seen that there is an extraordinarily productive tin-bearing elvan course, from 30 to 50 ft. in width, running through the entire length of the sett. The value in tin ore in reserves from this elvan course is already ascertained, estimating only 1 cwt. of black tin to 10 tons of stuff, amounts to no less than 1,320,000*l.*, and it is considered that, allowing for all expenses, a profit of not less than 50 per cent. would be realised. The works on the mine are in rapid progress, a steam-engine, 48 heads of stamps, and the necessary dressing-floors, are being erected, and by May 1 next the whole will be completed, and in full work. It is confidently anticipated that a large quantity of tin will be in the market in June next. The whole of the shares have been subscribed for, but the holders have placed a portion of them in the hands of the secretary, to be disposed of at a premium. The property has been inspected, and favourably reported upon by the late Capt. James, of Redruth; Mr. George Henwood, M.E.; Capt. J. Edwards; Capt. James Hocking; and Capt. Odgers and Johns, of Holm bush and Kelly Bray Mines. Captain Edwards writes that the average yield of black tin per ton of stone from the elvan course is from 10 lbs. to 15 lbs., and this elvan course will be worked open, like a quarry, and worked above the water-level; and Capt. Hocking regards the enterprise as an investment, and not as a speculation.

NORTH WALES.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, part of a most VALUABLE SLATE AND SLAB PROPERTY, held on lease for a term of 40 years, from March, 1862, at 1/- per ton.

The property advertised is a counterpart of a slate and slab range now in work, the merits of which will bear the fullest investigation.

Both the slab and slate veins are unusually thick, and require, comparatively, but small capital to return large profits.

The property has the advantage of a splendid water power, and a tramway passes through the sett to the shipping port—distance about six miles.

Full particulars can be had by applying, by letter, to "Box CS1," Post Office, Liverpool; or to—

Mr. JOSEPH KELLOW, Quarry Engineer, 2, Park-terrace, Port Madoc, North Wales.

FESTINIOG.

ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, owing to the death of the late proprietor, 46 (50ths) of the BWLCHYSLATER SLATE QUARRY, situated in the parish of FESTINIOG, and in the centre of that well-known SLATE DISTRICT.

The quarry produces slates of first-class quality, of which there is apparently an inexhaustible supply. It is provided with the requisite plant for being properly and profitably worked, and has already been worked to a profit, and is only parted with owing to the death of the late proprietor. It is situated close to the Port Madoc and Festiniog Railway.

For particulars, apply to Mrs. WILLIAMS, Bannarfaur, Daffyfyn, Carnarvon.

PEN-Y-CERIG SLATE QUARRY.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, the PEN-Y-CERIG SLATE QUARRY, situated about three quarters of a mile south of HARLECH, one and a half miles from the shipping port and railway station of PEN-Y-SARN, and within a few yards of the railway itself.

The quarry has been partly opened by the late owner and his devisees in trust, and already shows THREE VEINS OF SLATE (two blue and one green), wedged in between bands of Trap Rock, and having an average dip of 45 degrees.

The quarry has been inspected by competent persons, and the quality of the slate has been pronounced inferior to none in North Wales, the colour, size, and hardness being of a superior kind, whilst the inclination of the veins, and the goodness of the roofing, afford great facilities for getting both slabs and slates.

The quantity of slate is enormous, and the formation of the adjoining land affords every facility for opening fresh levels for tipping pieces, and for sites for workshops and cottages, whilst the levels can be connected with the railway, which runs close under the quarry.

The quarry can be viewed at any time, but none but persons possessing a capital adequate to properly working the same can be treated with.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. C. and J. ALLEN, 17, Carillon-street, Soho-square, London, the solicitors of the trustees.

FESTINIOG.

TO BE LET, ON LEASE, for a term of years, SEVERAL ACRES OF LAND, situated on the south bank of the River Tyne, about two miles below Newcastle-on-Tyne, and within a quarter of a mile from the North-Eastern Railway. There is a good quay frontage, with deep water.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

EAST SNAEFELL MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
IN LIQUIDATION.

BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATOR.

TO BE SOLD, BY TENDER, all the INTEREST of the said company in a LEASE dated the 14th of June, 1867, from one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, of the MINERALS within, under, or upon ALL THAT PIECE OF LAND, containing 180 acres or there abouts, in the parish of MAUGHOLD, in the ISLE OF MAN, described in the same lease and thereby demised for the term of twenty-one years from the 10th October, 1867.

The liquidator will receive at his offices, No. 30, Castle-street, Liverpool, sealed tenders, endorsed "Tenders for East Snaefell Mine," up to two o'clock on Friday, the 18th day of March, 1870, at which time and place the said tenders will be opened, and the purchaser declared.

The purchaser will be required to pay a deposit of 20 per cent. on the amount of the purchase-money on his tender being accepted, the purchase to be completed and the balance of the purchase-money paid within two months from the payment of the deposit.

The liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

Any further information and inspection of the lease may be obtained from Messrs. HARVEY, JEVONS, and RYLEY, solicitors, 12, Castle-street, Liverpool, or from the liquidator, Mr. T. W. READ, 30, Castle-street, Liverpool.

IN COURSE OF LIQUIDATION.

THE WYTHBURN LEAD MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE MINES IN HELVELYN MOUNTAIN, CUMBERLAND.

FOR SALE, BY TENDER, on March 18, 1870, under the voluntary winding-up of the company, the

LEASE OF THE MINES,

Held from Sir Henry Ralph Vane, Bart., at 1/16th royalty; the minerals in store; workmen's tools; iron rails laid in the levels; self-acting incline rail-way, 600 yards long, well laid on wooden sleepers; large drum wheel, and best steel wire rope; iron wagons, &c.; extensive dressing floors; crushing mill, with 20-horse power turbine water wheel; jiggers, buddies, sheds, shops, counting house, ore house, and powder house at a distance, well secured; a large, well-sealed reservoir or dam to supply the turbine and dressing floors, &c., &c.

Lithographic plans and sections, and some mineral specimens, may be seen at the offices of JOHN DARLINGTON, Esq., Moorgate-street-chambers, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.; also at the *Cumberland and Westmoreland Advertiser* Office, Penrith; and 17, East Parade, Leeds.

The Liquidator reserves the right of declining to accept the highest or any tender, and, as an inducement to careful inspection of the property, offers £10 each (to cover the cost of sending to have the property examined) to the two highest tenders from those who have actually inspected the mine and works.

Ten per cent. deposit on signing the agreement, and 10 per cent. additional for immediate possession of the works and mine, which are still in operation—an important consideration as to immediate returns, particulars of which can best be obtained by actual inspection.* The purchase to be completed within three months from the time of signing the agreement.

Some of the heavy shareholders in this company are disposed to take an interest in a new company, to be conducted upon modern and improved principles, whereby speedy profitable results are confidently expected.

Tenders to Mr. W. WHEELHOUSE, Liquidator, sent on or before March 18, to the office of Messrs. BUTTER and J. E. SMITH, Solicitors to the company, 17, East Parade, Leeds.

* Easy access to the mine from Windermere or Keswick daily, by coach, which passes close to it.

GREAT WESTERN MINES.

THE FOLLOWING SPARE MACHINERY and MATERIALS WILL BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by Mr. JOHN BURGESS, of Barneose, Redruth, AT THE ABOVE MINE*, near MARAZION, CORNWALL, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of March instant—

ONE 40 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, by 7 ft. in shaft.
ONE 41 in. PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, by 7 ft. in shaft.
ONE 32 in. double-acting STAMPING, DRAWING, and PUMPING ENGINE, its stroke in cylinder, by 7 ft., with whim cage and drawing gear attached.

ONE 10 ton BOILER, and fittings; 1 stamp axle for 12 heads, with 7 fms. of connecting rods to engine.

Refreshments on the table at Twelve o'clock.

The sale to commence at One o'clock precisely.

8, Austinfriars, London, 4th March, 1870.

VALUABLE CORNISH MINING MACHINERY.

MESSRS. J. C. LANYON AND SON have FOR SALE a very superior lot of the above, including—

80, 60, 50, 30, and 24 in. PUMPING ENGINES;

24 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with CAPSTAN;

22 inch ditto, with CAPSTAN and CRUSHER;

Several good BOILERS;

A large assortment of PITWORK of all sizes; STRAPPING PLATES, rolled and lagged, all of which are secondhand, in good condition, and will be sold on very reasonable terms.

For particulars, apply to—

LANYON AND SON, MERCHANTS, REDRUTH.

Dated Redruth, Feb. 28, 1870.

SOUTH EXMOUTH MINE, HENNOCK, DEVON.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, the following, viz.:—

40 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE.
25 in. cylinder WHIM ENGINE, with CRUSHER attached.
60 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS in shaft.

30 fms. 11 and 12 in. PUMPS at surface.

Timber, and various useful mining materials.

Apply to Capt. JOHN CORNISH, Frank Mills Mine, Christow; or to Mr. J. O. HARRIS, Public Accountant, 2, Gandy-street, Exeter.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at PAR CONSOLS MINE, near Par Station, CORNWALL,

EIGHT STEAM ENGINES,

Including ONE 80 in. (with BOILERS), for pumping, stamping, and drawing purposes; THREE HUNDRED PUMPS, from 6 in. to 20 in.; H and door-pieces; hammered iron rod plates; rail, scrap, and cast iron; with a large quantity of useful MINING MATERIALS.

For particulars, apply to Capt. PUCKETT, at the counting-house.

PERRAN FOUNDRY, CORNWALL.

ENGINES AND MINING MACHINERY FOR SALE:—

ONE 26 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.

ONE 20 in. PUMPING ENGINE, secondhand.

ONE 11 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.

ONE 8 in. HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, new.

BOILERS for the above.

A large assortment of new and secondhand PITWORK in stock, of all sizes at moderate prices.

WILLIAMS' PERRAN FOUNDRY COMPANY.

Dated 14th December, 1869.

FOR SALE, cheap, a 25-horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, new, and with all recent improvements, guaranteed.

FIRST-CLASS PORTABLES, 9-horse power, 12-horse power, and 14-horse power, which only consume 5 lbs. of coal per horse power per hour, on advanced terms.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL SECONDHAND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, by eminent makers, in excellent condition. Also a MORTAR MILL.

BARROWS AND STEWART, ENGINEERS, BANBURY.

FOR SALE,—THE UNDERTIMED ENGINEES:—

ONE 50 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE; with ONE BOILER.

ONE 36 in. cylinder ROTARY STEAM ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with 10 ton BOILER, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, and 12 ton fly wheel, nearly new from the works.

ONE 12 in. cylinder rotary STEAM ENGINE, with ONE 6 ton BOILER.

THREE Cornish BOILERS, from 10 to 12 tons each, in excellent condition.

Also, several Cornish CRUSHERS, of various sizes.

For further information, apply to W. MATHEWS, Engineer, Tavistock.

Tavistock, Aug. 17, 1869.

INVESTMENTS IN LEAD MINES.—

The DIVIDENDS paid by LEAD MINES for the year have DOUBLED in

AMOUNT in the last ten years, and are likely to continue to increase. Some of the young lead mines will probably become profitable, and rise greatly in value in a short time. Full particulars, with a MAP of the Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire districts (including Van, Dyllyn, Plynlimon, East Darren, South Darren, Llansbury, Cwmyntif, Ceifi Brynwy, and other mines), can be obtained on application to J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., No. 8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

CAUTION.—Read TREVOR AND CO.'S "MINES AND MINING," and LEARN THE DANGER of SUCH INVESTMENTS.

Price 4d.; from H. C. CROFTS, Chatham.

Some of the new lead (?) chalk) mines are "specially hazardous."

THE CHIVERTON AND PERRANZABULOE MINING DISTRICT.

JUST PUBLISHED, a neatly LITHOGRAPHED MAP of the

above district, showing the relative position of mines, all known localities, courses, &c.

Size of map, 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches. Price, coloured, mounted, and varnished, £1 1s.

Applications for copies to be addressed to Mr. E. H. BRENTON, Truro, or to

WILLIAM BRENTON, Plain-an-Gwarry, Redruth, Mine and Land Surveyors,

Draughtsmen, Lithographers.—Dated Nov. 18, 1869

HALF A MILLION HAS BEEN PAID BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY

AS COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS

(RIDING, DRIVING, WALKING, HUNTING, &c.)

An annual payment of £5 to £5 5s. insures £100 at death, and an allowance at the rate of £5 per week for injury.

For particulars, apply to the Clerks at the Railway Stations, to the

Local Agents, or at the

OFFICES, 64, CORNHILL, and 10, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Devon.

PURSUANT to an Order or Decree, made in the Cause of Pearce and Another v. Veale, the CREDITORS in respect of GODBETT MINE, in the parish of Lydford, within the said Stannaries, are, on Wednesday, the 16th day of March, at the hour of Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to COME IN AND PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his Office in Truro, or, IN DEFAULT THEREOF, they will be PEREMPTORILY EXCLUDED the BENEFIT of the said Decree.

J. G. CHILCOTT, Solicitor, Truro
(Agent for E. Chilcott, Plaintiff's Solicitor, Tavistock).
Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 4, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862, and of the HALLENBEAGLE AND EAST DOWNS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company by the Court was, on the 23rd day of February last, presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by Henry Michell, of Wheal Rose Scorrer, within the said Stannaries, mine agent, a shareholder of the said company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the College Hall, Exeter, on Saturday, the 26th day of March inst., at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents, within twenty-four hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 23rd day of March inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, his solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
(Solicitors for the Petitioner).

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, 1, Bedford-row, London
(Agents for the said Solicitors).
Dated Truro, the 8th day of March, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACTS, 1862, and of the TREVENNER AND TREMENHERR UNITED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named company by the Court was, on the 4th day of March inst., presented to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries by William Harvey, Henry Whitford, William West, William Rawlings, William Husband, Nicholas James West, and Francis Harvey, carrying on business at Hayle, within the said Stannaries, as general merchants, under the style or firm of Harvey and Company, creditors and also contributors of the said company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Vice-Warden, at the College Hall, Exeter, on Saturday, the 26th day of March inst., at half-past Ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any contributory or creditor of the company may appear at the hearing and oppose the same, provided he has given at least two clear days' notice to the petitioner, their solicitors, or their agents, of his intention to do so, such notice to be forthwith forwarded to P. P. Smith, Esq., Secretary of the Vice-Warden, Truro.

Every such contributory or creditor is entitled to a copy of the petition and affidavit verifying the same, from the petitioner, their solicitors, or their agents, within twenty-four hours after requiring the same, on payment of the regulated charge per folio.

Affidavits intended to be used at the hearing, in opposition to the petition, must be filed at the Registrar's Office, Truro, on or before the 23rd day of March inst., and notice thereof must, at the same time, be given to the petitioner, their solicitors, or their agents.

HODGE, HOCKIN, AND MARRACK, Truro, Cornwall
(Solicitors for the Petitioners).

GREGORY, ROWCLIFFES, AND RAWLE, 1, Bedford-row, London
(Agents of the said Solicitors).
Dated Truro, the 8th day of March, 1870.

In the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries.
Stannaries of Cornwall.

IN the MATTER of the COMPANIES ACT, 1862, and of the CRANE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that ALL CREDITORS of the above-named company are required, on or before the 23rd day of March instant, TO SEND IN THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES, and the AMOUNTS and PARTICULARS of THEIR SEVERAL CLAIMS, to FREDERICK MARSHALL, Esq., the Registrar of the said Court, at his office, in Truro.

Dated this 10th day of March, 1870.

In Chancery.

RE SAMUEL BASTOW AND CO. (LIMITED).

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CARLTON IRON WORKS, and FORTY ACRES of VALUABLE LAND, near STOCKTON-ON-TEES, County of DURHAM.

M.R. SIMEON JOEL WILL OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at the Black Lion Hotel, Stockton-on-Tees, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of March, 1870, at Three o'clock in the afternoon precisely,

THE CARLTON IRON WORKS,

Consisting of TWO BLAST FURNACES, with all the necessary ENGINES, BOILERS, PLANT, MACHINERY, and APPURTENANCES for working the same, with a manager's residence, cottages, and other requisite buildings adjoining.

The works have been recently constructed at great cost, and being erected upon a Freehold Estate of about 40 acres in extent, which will be sold with the Works. In one Lot, there is ample space for further extension, and a convenient deposit for slag, &c.

There is also in connection with the works a VALUABLE CLAY FIELD, on

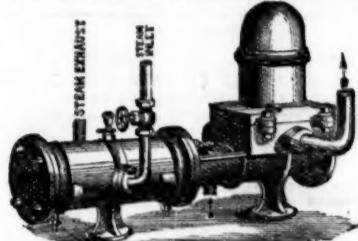
BICKFORD'S PATENT



SAFETY FUSE,

FOR CONVEYING FIRE TO THE CHARGE IN BLASTING ROCKS, &c.
Obtained two PRIZE MEDALS at the "ROYAL EXHIBITION" of 1851; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" of 1852, in London; at the "IMPERIAL EXPOSITION" held in Paris, in 1855; at the "INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" in Dublin, 1862; at the "UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION," in Paris, 1867; and at the "GREAT INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION," at Altona, in 1869.

BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO.
of TUCKINGMILL, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT SAFETY-FUSE, having been informed that the name of their firm has been attached to fuse not of their manufacture, beg to call the attention of the trade and public to the following announcement:—
EVERY COIL of FUSE MANUFACTURED BY them has TWO SEPARATE THREADS PASSING THROUGH THE COLUMN OF GUNPOWDER, and BICKFORD, SMITH, AND CO. CLAIM SUCH TWO SEPARATE THREADS AS THEIR TRADE MARK.

PATENT UNIVERSAL STEAM PUMPS,
VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL.POWERFUL—SIMPLE—DURABLE—RELIABLE—CHEAP.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER INVENTIONS.

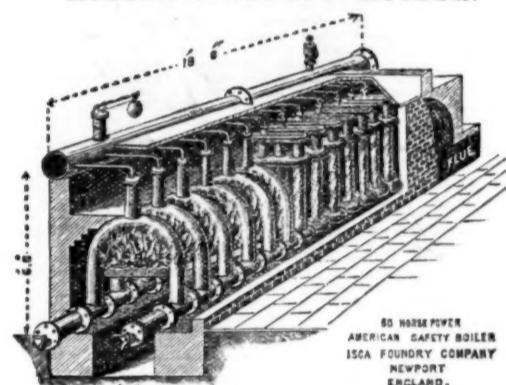
SOLE MAKERS—

HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WHERE IT CAN BE SEEN AT WORK.GAMBLE'S PATENT STEAM LUBRICATOR.
FOR STATIONARY, LOCOMOTIVE, AND STEAM ENGINES.

SELF-ACTING

Lubricates all the valves and internal parts of the cylinder continuously. Effects a most important saving in the oil or tallow. Increases the regularity of working. Prevents frequent repairs.

SOLE MAKERS—
HAYWARD TYLER AND CO.,
84 AND 85, UPPER WHITECROSS STREET
LONDON, E.C.

ISCA FOUNDRY COMPANY,
NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE; and
25, LAWRENCE POUNTNEY LANE, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MILLER'S SAFETY BOILER.

This boiler is safe from destructive explosions.
It evaporates 11 lbs. of water per lb. of coal.
It consumes its own smoke.
At 75 lbs. pressure the pyrometer applied in the flue only shows 360° of heat in the waste gases.

It occupies only one-half the space of a Cornish boiler.

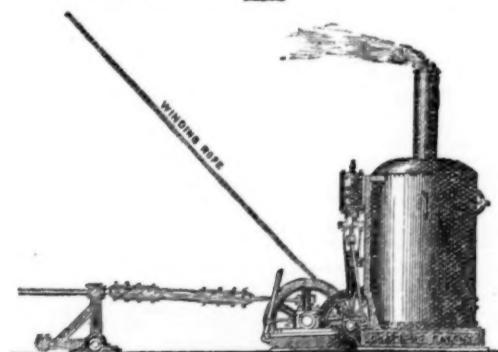
It can be erected at one-fourth the cost in labour and masonry.

Duplicate parts are always in stock for repairs.

A BOILER may be seen at work on application at NEWPORT.

WILLIAMSON AND CO.'S
MINING AND BLASTING GUNPOWDERS.
MILLS,
NEAR BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

Prize Medal—International Exhibition, 1862.



CHAPLIN'S PATENT
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE,
FOR PUMPING AND WINDING.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED for PITS, QUARRIES, &c.
SIMPLE and STRONG; require NO FOUNDATION or CHIMNEY STALK, and are
EASILY ERECTED or REMOVED.

Sizes, from 2 to 30-horse power.
Stationary Engines, 1 to 30-horse power, with or without gearing.

Steam Cranes, 20 cwt. to 20 tons, for wharf or rail.
Hoisting Engines, 2 to 30-horse power, with or without jib.

Contractors' Locomotives, 6 to 27-horse power.
Traction Engines, 6 to 27-horse power.

Ships' Engines, for winding, cooking, and distilling, passed by H.M. Government for half water.

Steam Winches, Engines and Boilers for light screw and paddle steamers.

WIMSHURST & Co. Engineers,
OFFICE: 117, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Works: Regent's-place, Commercial-road East,
London, E.

IMMENSE SAVING OF LABOUR.
TO MINERS, IRONMASTERS, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, EMERY AND FLINT GRINDERS, MCADAM ROAD MAKERS, &c., &c.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,

OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,

FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS, ORES, AND MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—

The Parva Mines Company, Parva Mines, near Bangor, June 6.—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last twelve months, and Captain Morcom reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parva Mining Company, JAMES WILLIAMS.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaw about 30 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

H. R. Marsden, Esq.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & Sons.

Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for an article, but now think it money well spent.

WILLIAM HUNT.

Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

WM. DANIEL.

Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Messrs. ORD and MADDOCK, Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton.

JOHN LANCASTER.

Ovoca, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.

General Fremont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

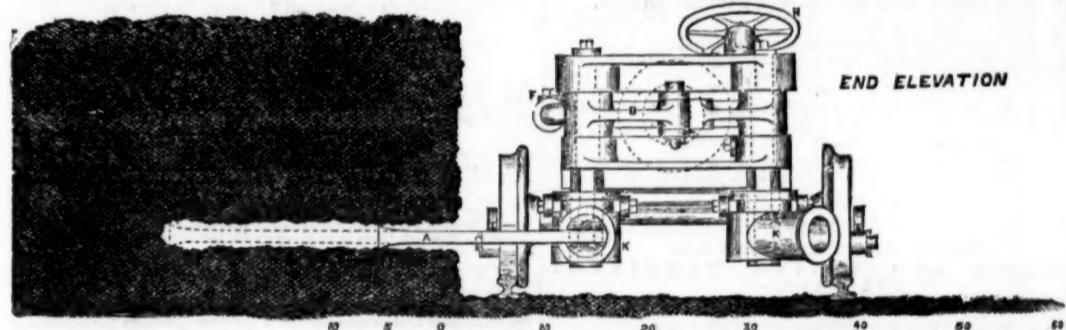
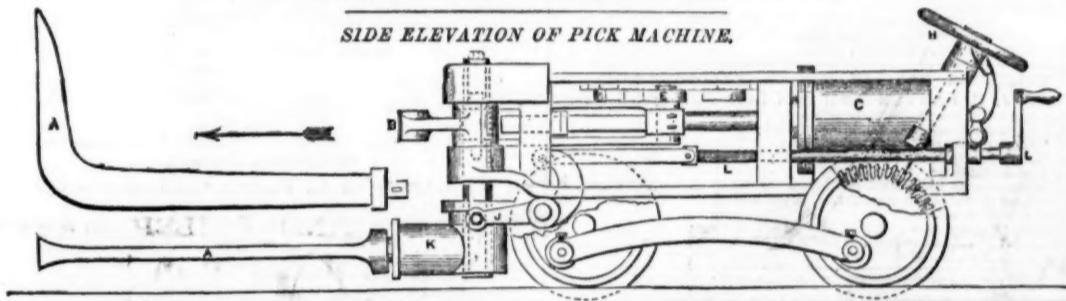
SILAS WILLIAMS.

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—

H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
MEADOW LANE, LEEDS,
ONLY MAKER IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

COMPRESSED AIR COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY. FIRTH'S PATENTS.

SIDE ELEVATION OF PICK MACHINE.



These Machines are now working with the most perfect success,

Both practically and commercially.

They are portable, easily managed, and not more liable to get out of order than other ordinary machinery. They EXPEDITE the OPENING of NEW PITS. There is LESS BREAKAGE of COAL, and a consequent INCREASE in VALUE, with DECREASE in its COST of PRODUCTION.

The VENTILATION OF THE MINE IS IMPROVED, the RISK OF ACCIDENTS DIMINISHED, and the SEVERE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS OF COAL-PIT LABOUR are, by the USE of these MACHINES, MODIFIED and MUCH RELIEVED.

For terms of use, and for admission to see the machines at work, apply to—

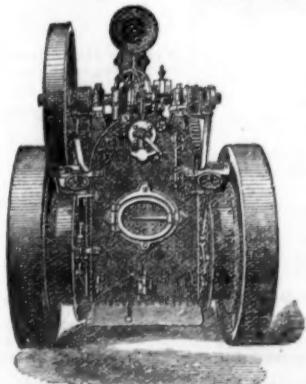
MR. FIRTH 15, YORK PLACE, LEEDS.

* * * One of these Machines has "holed" during the last Twelve Months upwards of 30,000 yards to an average depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

**ROBEY AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
ENGINEERS, LINCOLN.**

PATENT PORTABLE

HAULING AND WINDING ENGINE,
WITH
PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,
FOR MINING PURPOSES.



This Engine is specially commended to Mining Engineers and others, by its adoption—

Haulage along inclined drifts is easily and cheaply effected. The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required.

It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—great desideratum at a large colliery.

It can be very quickly removed (being self-propelling), and fixed in any desired position.

Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to view the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, and other places.

**WEST END STOCK, SHARE, AND INVESTMENT
AGENCY.**
ADEPHI CHAMBERS, JOHN STREET, ADEPHI, W.C.

We invite our clients and the general public interested in legitimate mining to consult this Agency before investing, having secured the services of most competent and practical mining authorities, with whom we are in daily communication, who advise us of the various changes that occur. It behoves every one, therefore, concerned in mining properties to secure advice founded on a proper basis. Such can be obtained and verified from this agency.

The WEST END AGENCY guarantees the Inspection of Mines and Mineral Properties on the shortest notice, at moderate expense.

The WEST END AGENCY is peculiarly adapted for the Negotiation of Purchase or Sale of Stocks not possessing a market value. Loans are also negotiated on Mine Shares, Mines, and other properties, at a reasonable rate of interest.

Office hours Ten till Four.

G. D. SANDY, Manager.

Our List of Shares, in which we are prepared to deal this week, comprise the undermentioned:—

| | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Aberdare. | Hammatt. | Taunay. |
| Bwlch Consols. | Wh. Ktly (St. Agnes) | Excelsior. |
| Croesor. | Ashton. | Kitty (Lelant). |
| Chontales. | Van Consols. | Bronfloyd. |
| Brynpontig. | Tamar Valley. | Alhamra Palace. |
| Excelsior. | South Condurrow. | New Clifford. |
| Holmbush & Kelly Bray | South Van. | West Chiverton. |
| Yudanamutana. | East Seton. | Cefn Consols. |
| Gunnislake (Clitters). | West Pant-y-Goff. | Foxdale, L. Isle of Man*. |
| West Maria. | Don Pedro. | Virtuous Lady. |
| | | South Great Work. |

Referring our clients to past recommendations, and again calling attention to EXCELSIOR, we have other bona fide concerns which we can safely advocate.

MR. SANDY having just returned from a tour of inspection in Wales, is in a position to afford every information appertaining to that locality.

HAMMETT and EXCELSIOR shares should be bought at once.

M. R. C. CARKEEK, CAMBORNE, CORNWALL,

Having had Ten Years experience in the Mines, and Twelve Years on the Mining Market, is in a POSITION to GIVE ADVICE what to BUY and what to AVOID; also to transact business in any of the mines in the country.

Mines Inspected and reported on.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, ABERYSTWITH.

MR. JOSEPH MANN, Working Manager.

NOTE.—REGISTERED OFFICES OF
THE BRONFLOYD UNITED COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE BLAEN CAELAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE LLYWERNOG COMPANY (LIMITED).
THE FOLWEN COMPANY (LIMITED).

J. B. HALCOMBE, Managing Director.

JOHN BOURNE AND CO.
ENGINEERS, SHIPBUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS,

66, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C., Supply the following, among other articles, after the best designs, on terms which will be found to be specially advantageous:—

ENGINES.—Pumping, Blowing, Winding, Mill, Marine, Locomotive, Tractive, Portable, Agricultural, and Miscellaneous.

MILL-WORK.—Corn, Oil, Sugar, Saw, Mortar, Paper, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, and other Mills.

HYDRAULIC MACHINERY.—Centrifugal and other Pumps, Hydraulic Lifting, Presses, and Cranes; Water Wheels and Turbines.

SHIPS AND SHIPWORK.—Steam Vessels, complete; Dredgers; Auxiliary Propelling Gear for Sailing Ships, on Bourne's patent; Steam Winches, Capstans and Windlasses, &c.

TOOLS.—Turning Lathes, Planing Machines, and all kinds of Machine Tools for working in Wood and Iron; Steam Hammers, Brick-making Machines, Diversifiers, Stone-working Machines.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Iron Roofs and Bridges, Railway Plant, Boilers, Marine Governors, on Bourne's original patent; Lubricators and Counters.

The following works by Mr. BOURNE may also be had at 66, Mark-lane; or of Messrs. LONGMANS, PATERNOSTER ROW:—

A Treatise on the Steam Engine, 4to, 8th edition, 42s.

Catechism of the Steam Engine, 12mo., 12th edition, 6s.

Handbook of the Steam Engine, 12mo., new edition, 9s.

Recent Improvements in the Steam Engine, 12mo., new edition, 6s.

A Treatise on the Screw Propeller, 3rd edition, royal 4to, 62s.

Examples of Steam, Air, and Gas Engines, royal 4to, 6s. Also, Lathes and Turning. By W.H. NORTHCOPT (of John Bourne & Co.) 8vo., 18s.

JOHN S. MIDDLETON,
COLLIERY FURNISHER,

MANUFACTURER OF

BRATTICE CLOTH, FLEXIBLE TUBING, &c.,
WIRE AND HEMP FLAT AND ROUND ROPE,
GENERAL COLLIERE REQUISITES,
No. 24, MARKET PLACE, MANCHESTER.

JOHN HORSLEY,
IRON AND METAL AGENT,
ST. ANN'S SQUARE, MANCHESTER.

Permanent Contractors, and Colliery Balls, in Steel or Iron. Wrought-Iron or Steel Welded; Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Tyres. Iron and Steel Straight and Cranked Axles, Wheel Axles, Railway Chairs, Fish Plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Cranes, Jacks, Rivers, Hurdles, and Chains. Black or Galvanised Telegraph Wire, Fencing Wire, Black, Old, and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets. Holed Iron Joints, Wrought-Iron Girder, Roofs, Bridges, Tanks, Boilers, &c. Boat Girder, Tark Bridge and Boiler Plates. Angle, Tee, and Girder Iron, Nail Rods, Tin Plates, Hoops, Sheets, Lead, Copper, Tin, Zinc, and Speleer. Hot and Cold Blast Pig Iron, &c., &c.

MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,
BEDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMB, NEAR WREXHAM.

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LAWS, USAGES, LOCALITIES, AND STATISTICS.

By JOHN ROBERT PIKE.

Author of "Facts and Figures," and other works on the Mines of Cornwall and Devon.

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BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares. **Mines.** **Paid.** **Last Pr.** **Business.** **Total diss.** **Per share.** **Last paid.**

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1500 Aldersey Edge, c. Cheshire* | 10 0 0 .. | .. | 10 6 8 .. | 0 5 0 .. | Jan. 1869 |
| 200 Botallack, t. c. St. Just* | 91 5 0 .. | 230 .. | 220 230 .. | 565 5 0 .. | Feb. 1870 |
| 12000 Bronfloyd, t. Cardigan* | 1 0 0 .. | 43 .. | 43 43 .. | 1 1 0 .. | Feb. 1870 |
| 598 Bwlch Consols, s.-l. Cardigan* | 4 0 0 .. | 43 .. | 43 43 .. | 0 7 0 .. | Jan. 1870 |
| 640 Cashwell, t. Cambridgeshire* | 2 10 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 9 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 916 Cargill, s.-l. Newlyn* | 15 5 0 .. | 6 .. | 4 6 .. | 16 15 0 .. | 0 6 0 .. |
| 1280 Chanticleer, t. Flint* | 0 7 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 1 0 .. | 0 0 6 .. |
| 2450 Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan* | 19 14 0 .. | 14 1/2 .. | 14 1/4 .. | 3 5 6 .. | 0 0 6 .. |
| 1000 Cornwall Hematite* | 10 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 1 0 .. | 0 0 6 .. |
| 509 Creegawr, t. Penkenn, t.* | .. | .. | .. | 0 10 0 .. | 0 10 0 .. |
| 867 Cwm Erbin, t. Cardiganshire* | 7 10 0 .. | .. | .. | 2 5 0 .. | 0 5 0 .. |
| 128 Cymwstith, t. Cardiganshire* | .. | .. | .. | 31 13 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 280 Derwent, Mines, s.-l. Durham* | 800 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 387 10 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 124 Devon Gt. Consols, c. Tavistock* | 1 0 0 .. | 120 .. | 110 120 .. | 1141 0 0 .. | 0 4 0 .. |
| 656 Ding Dong, t. G. Galvah* | 49 14 0 .. | 20 .. | 22 .. | 17 0 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 1432 Dotheath, t. c. Camborne* | 32 4 0 .. | 130 .. | 128 132 .. | 235 12 6 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 12000 Drake Walls, t. Calstock* | 2 10 0 .. | 6 .. | 5 1/2 .. | 1 1 0 .. | 0 1 0 .. |
| 644 East Caradon, c. St. Cleer* | 2 14 0 .. | 6 .. | 5 1/2 .. | 14 11 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 1000 East Darren, t. Cardigan* | 32 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 17 0 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 6400 East Pool, t. c. Pool Illogan* | 0 9 0 .. | 71/2 .. | 7 7 1/2 .. | 9 16 0 .. | 0 3 0 .. |
| 1800 East Wheal Lovell, t. Wendron* | 3 0 0 .. | 29/2 .. | 28 29 .. | 8 16 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 2500 Foxdale, t. Isle of Man* | 25 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 74 5 0 .. | 0 15 0 .. |
| 5000 Frank Mills, t. Christow* | 3 18 0 .. | .. | .. | 4 1 6 .. | 0 4 0 .. |
| 3050 Frankton, c. Tavistock* | 10 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 3 0 .. | 0 3 0 .. |
| 5000 Great Laxey, t. Isle of Man* | 4 0 0 .. | 17 1/2 .. | 18 19 .. | 11 13 0 .. | 0 8 0 .. |
| 3000 Great Northern Manganese* | 5 0 0 .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 p.c.t. |
| 598 Great Wheat Vor, t. c. Helston* | 40 0 0 .. | 11 .. | 11 1/2 .. | 15 6 0 .. | 0 5 0 .. |
| 1002 Herodsfoot, t. near Liskeard* | 8 10 0 .. | 42 .. | 42 42 .. | 52 10 0 .. | 0 10 0 .. |
| 12000 Holmbush and Kelly Bray, c.* | 1 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 3 0 .. | 0 1 0 .. |
| 5000 Ironmasters' Company* | 10 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 9 0 .. | 0 9 0 .. |
| 165 Levant, t. c. St. Just* | 10 8 1 .. | .. | .. | 1101 0 0 .. | 0 2 0 .. |
| 610 Liburne, t. Cardiganshire* | 18 15 0 .. | .. | .. | 529 0 0 .. | 0 3 0 .. |
| 900 Maes-Saint, t. Flint* | 20 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 4 0 .. | 0 5 0 .. |
| 4000 Maes-Ynys, t. Flint* | 20 0 0 .. | .. | .. | 0 5 0 .. | 0 6 0 .. |
| 5000 Marke Valley, c. Caradon* | 4 10 6 .. | 71/2 .. | 5 17 1/2 .. | 5 17 0 .. | 0 4 0 .. |
| 1800 Minera Mining Co., Trewhay* | 25 0 0 .. | 160 .. | 160 .. | 268 3 3 .. | 0 9 0 .. |
| 40000 Mining Co | | | | | |